PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 13. to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 46 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921 30th April	"SICILIA"	6,703
7th May	"SANDALA"	8,246
10th "	"SOMALI" X	6,794
14th "	"SALDERA" *	15,225
21st "	"MOREA"	10,890
28th "	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
4th June	"SARDINIA"	6,580
7th "	"DONGOLA" *	8,056
18th "	"MALWA" *	10,944
25th "	"NORE"	6,703

X Extra steamer to Port Said and London only, conveying only second saloon passengers.

* Through steamers from Australia. Only have ilmited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Far £12/10/- inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	MA HOBRA	8,238
5th May.	MANDALA	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 10th May	"DUNERA"	Calls Colombo-Singapore, Hong. kong & Shanghai.
20th "	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo. Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
6th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th " ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. B. I. saling may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru.	S. Idye.	4,352	9th April	24th April
* Heinan Maru	K. Watanabe	4864	22nd April	30th April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,329	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
† Nagano Maru	K Tsukuda	3304	17th "	19th "
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,370	23rd May	4th June

†This steamer from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
K. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th "	26th "
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	24th "	4th May
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	28th "	5th "
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	28th "	10th "
Iadus Maru ..	R. Vano.	4th May.	16th "
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	13th "	25th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ..... 3.54.52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ..... 2,71.41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
LONDON OFFICE.
2. Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
	Simla
Cochin	Sholapur
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Sukkur
	Surat
Colombo	Tellichery
Dacca	Trichinopoly
Delhi	Trivandrum
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	Tuticorin
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, Saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisee
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. E. WILSON,
Agents.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 227, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum acerued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
H. P. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
laims paid exceeds	Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds...	Rs. 20,00.000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARMA K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Asst. Secretary. Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office
Poona City Lahore.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare outrates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Prajjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HEAD OFFICE:
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ
Branch Secretary,
Liston's Buildings,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates,
BOMBAY.

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Catalogue free on application.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjiiatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore Penang	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Mgr.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 10,000.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 40,00,000.
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be had on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Mahom Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDO LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate to commence business under Sec. 103 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII, 1913, has been secured on 4th day of April, 1921.

Business enquiries will now be received from the share-holders and merchants.

For the Indo-Lusitania Resources Development Company, Limited.

(Sd.), C. BALOOBHAI & COMPANY,
Agents.

Dated, 22nd April, 1921.

C 9128

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer		Early May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Rangoon, 7th April, 1921.

9040

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
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Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.

C8859

NOTICE.

THERE will be three days races at Mysore on 18th, 21st and 23rd June, 1921. First entries close on 10th May, 1921. For particulars apply to

SADEG Z. SHAH,
Honorary Secretary,
Mysore Races.

C9114

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF COTTON WASTE AT THE FRAMJI PETIT S. AND M. CO., LTD., AT DAROOKHANA, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents, The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. Thacker and Co., sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. at the Mills premises as above the following:—

Dirty Tailcut about 36 candies.
Dirty Roving Waste about 5 candies.
Frame Clearer Waste No. 2 about 2 candies.
Coloured Dropping about 11½ candies.
Coloured Tailcut Dirty about 27 candies.
Cotton full pressed bales: Tares, 1 candy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers; other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE at the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Darookhana, Mazagon.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents, The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 26th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. at the Mills premises as above the following waste already produced and to be produced during the current year:—

Coloured Dropping.
Coloured Dirty Tailcut.
Coloured Cotton and Willow Dust Flue Dust and Reeling and Sizing Dirty Sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL SOTRES SUPPLIERS AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
SALE OF 30 TONS TALLOW.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instruction from Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee and Co., Attorneys for Mr. R. F. Lantin, the vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Hussonally Saboorbhai of Valpakhadi New Road, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms on WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

30 tons about Tailow.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

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NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

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HONEST SPEECH-MAKING

SOME SAMPLES FROM COUNCILS.

A dinner was recently given at Delhi in honour of Mr. Whyte, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The report of Mr. Whyte's speech contained the following words: "He wished that he were free from those trammels that were unnecessarily associated with the office of President, and be free to speak in his own way." Splendid idea that everyone should be free to speak in his own way; if it came to pass there would be a revolution in the quality of our Council speeches. The following would be a sample of honest downright utterance made by an otherwise voluble member on the Budget:

"Sir,—To tell the the truth, the Budget is a thing I hate to be bothered about, as the sight of figures gives me a headache. But I have a notion that the subject is rather important and that is why I am here this sultry afternoon when I would rather prefer to have a quiet nap. I haven't so far had time to have a glance at those ugly columns of figures that cover about 200 pages, but I asked that bald-headed Johnny over there to give me a few tips, but his lordship pretended to be busy and thrust a foolscap volume in my hand saying everything could be found in it. Gentlemen, I wish I could make a scathing attack on the Budget, dealing with figures and percentages to show up the trickeries of the Finance Department. I really wish I could make a spirited speech on this occasion, for I know there is something wrong somewhere which I cannot for the life of me spot out. To tell the truth, I tried to make something out of these execrable figures, but I got entangled over the first page and that is where I am at present. I like to talk a lot, and a nice speech I could make if we had some subject of general world-wide interest like the non-co-operation movement or a loyalty resolution, but here I am stranded. My impression is that military expenditure is a crushing burden. I am disgusted that the other fellows who spoke before me should have cackled over my impression, leaving nothing for me to say. Next year I mean to get up first myself and I hope to take the wind out of the sails of the blighters who have to-day preceded me. Sir, I am for rigid economy all round, which brings me to the exodus question, done to death by that squint-eyed fellow snoring over there. My honest sentiment about the exodus is this. I feel miserable to knows that others are having cold-weather comforts when I myself am sweltering in my godowns. The question of expenditure is all bosh, at any rate secondary. What I can't bear to think is that some of you might be playing bridge, while I am scratched and sore with prickly-heat. Sir, that isn't fair. If I were one of the party going up on picnic, the question would have presented a different aspect altogether. Ah! there you are, Sir, saying it is time for me to stop. I was just warming up to the talking mood, when you must stop me, eh? If I had my way, this ink-pot would have been on your head . ."

"BORES AND BABBLERS."

On Mr. Whyte's theory of one being able to speak as one thinks, the following would be a speech of any of the Presidents of our local Councils:—

"Gentlemen,—I name you gentlemen because that is the rule. Frankly, you are a pack of bores and babblers I would like to see guillotined at one stroke. You don't seem to understand that while everyone of you is free to come in and go out, I have to be here like a woodenfixture bearing all your blasted inflictions. Do you realise that? You seem to think that you are making classic speeches when you come to recite them, to make a mess of it all. If I had a head-master's power, I would have thrashed that fellow giggling in the corner, the fellow who smiles like a sick monkey, I mean. Seventy-five questions he has to ask per day with as many supplementary questions, not to mention two speeches on every question. I loathe your putting questions and having a wrangle over each answer, which makes me desperate. Who is talking in the corner there? I sometimes wonder if it is worth while existing, and if I do anything rash, it is you who will be responsible trying to speak all at once. For three days you have been chattering over a trumpery question of one thousand rupees. I would rather write a cheque myself than be worried by that long-winded poltroon who leads the gang. If you like to know the innovations in the Chairman's office, that I would recommend, I shall tell you. In the first place, let us have this straight-backed chair removed. I haven't swallowed a steel-yard to keep myself erect on this internal chair. Next, let us have a cushioned easy chair and a high table for resting one's feet. Let us have a few cigars or a *hookah* and refreshments at hand. I ask no more. Then you can talk and talk till you burst, but I shall have a prefect from among you, an able-bodied man, to watch proceedings and report occasions for me to interfere. And then woe to the offender. Silence now. Will you all vote the money for this trifling reform? Whew! not one! So that's the tune, eh? Wait, and I shall let you talk, you blooming sports, one and all!"—"The Looker-On."

ASCENT OF MT. EVEREST.

EXPEDITION TO START ON 15TH MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

A "Pioneer" correspondent says:—According to the present arrangements the expedition for the ascent of Mount Everest is expected actually to start operations on or about 15th May. Colonel Howard Bury is due to arrive in India almost immediately. Mr. Bell who has been at Lhassa during the cold weather is not able to return to India this month as was once thought probable. It is hoped however that he will arrive some time in May.

LORD SINHA AND THE PRESS ACT.

The "Servant of India" prints a letter from Lord Sinha to the Secretary of the Servants of India Society in reply to a letter addressed to his lordship relating to his connection with the Press Act. His Excellency writes:—

The Press Bill as originally drafted had no provision for appeal to the courts under any circumstances and as I could not in the first instance persuade my colleagues in the Executive Council to agree to the insertion of such a provision, I decided to resign my position as Law Member. It was at this stage that Mr. Gokhale intervened and strongly urged me to make one more attempt to persuade the Viceroy and other Members of his Council to reconsider the question of such provision and in so doing used words to the effect I mentioned to my friends in Bombay. Certain other events also happened at this time—to which I do not think it necessary to refer—and it was under the advice of Mr. Gokhale and Sir L. Jenkins, then Chief Justice of Calcutta, that I withdrew my resignation and the Viceroy and other Members of Council agreed to the introduction of the clause which provided for an appeal to the High Court.

It is incorrect to say that that clause was introduced in England by the then Secretary of State, as will be apparent from the following passage in Lord Morley's Recollections Vol. II page 329:—"Neither I nor my Council would have sanctioned it, if there had been no appeal in some due form to a court of law, and you tell me that you would have had sharp difficulties in your own Council." The latter part of the sentence obviously refers to the incident I have narrated above.

Mr. S. P. Sinha, as he then was, was appointed Law Member in March 1909. Lord Morley in a letter dated March 12 of that year (Recollections Vol. II p. 30) gave a full account of the cabinet proceedings and His Majesty's approval to the Viceroy. In a letter to the Viceroy dated May 18, 1908. Lord Morley wrote (p. 259.)

I have been very busy for a good many hours about your Press proposals. (Italics in the originally Buckly a Cabinet had been fixed for the forenoon to-day and to the Cabinet I propounded the case; that is to say I told them the provisions desired by the G. of I with the modifications that I had to suggest after working the matters over under the sensible and highly competent legal guidance of Sir Lawrence Jenkins. I do believe that our introduction of a judicial element at every stage is an improvement. In the first pilace, it will tend to reconcile liberal opinion (not in a party sense) here, and that is something. . . In any case, do not forget the vital importance from your own point of view— of carrying English opinion.

The Press Act as drafted by the Government of India and modified by the Secretary of State was considered by the Cabinet ten months before it considered Mr. S. P. Sinha's appointment as Lay Member. The modifications made by Lord Morley, under Sir Lawrence Jenkins' guidance, consisted chiefly of the introduction of a judicial element at every stage. Lord Morley in his letter was using various argumen's to persuade Lord Minto of the necessity of the modifications. This as we understand it, is the above quotation. It is not easy to reconcile these authoritative statements made nearly a year before Mr. S. P. Sinha's appointment as Law Member, with ha's appointment as Law Member, with Lord Sinha's statements that he could not in the first instance persuade his colleagues in the Executive Council to agree to the insertion of such a provision, and that it is incorrect to say that that clouse was introduced in England by the then Secretary of State. There are some other comments which suggest themselves, but we are interested in the matter now only as a matter of history and do not wish to pursue the matter further.—"Indian Social Reformer."

LORD SINHA IN PURI.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—Under this heading, the Indian Messenger (Calcutta) rightly deplores the discourtesy shown to Lord Sinha during his recent official visit to Puri in Orissa. The hartal, observed on the occasion, was so complete that, says our contemporary, no coolies or carts could be found to remove his luggage. We wonder what the local authorities were doing all the time. If they were not able to give a fitting reception to the Governor of the province, they should have informed him in time so that His Excellency might have timed his visit when more capable men were in charge of the district. The Messenger is not right in stating that Lord Sinha had been singled out for this kind of treatment. Sir George Lloyd's visit to Sind recently was signalised by a hartal but no one heard of coolies and carts not being available to handle His Excellency's luggage. If any such thing had happened, Sind would probably have had a new Commissioner within twenty-four hours. We cannot help feeling that the Puri hartal would not have gone to the extreme lengths which it did if the local authorities had not shown some perfunctoriness in their obligations to an Indian Governor. The impression is gaining ground that Lord Sinha is now showing sufficient confidence in himself in dealing with his officials. It may be our mistake but somehow we feel that His Excellency has been exposed to this slight by the lack of zeal of the district officials for which, we trust, they will be sharply called to account. Have they found difficulty in getting carts and coolies for their own luggage? Not so far as is known. While we deplore with our contemporary the discourtesy shown to the Governor of Bihar and Orissa in his own province we are strongly inclined to lay a large share of the blame on the Puri officials. It is these men that His Excellency thought of engaging as his auxiliaries in combating non-co-operation! It is a curious thing that such incidents occur mostly in backward provinces like Sind and Orissa.

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The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

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To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

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The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE.—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

(1)

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SITUATION WANTED by a young Hindu graduate, knows Gujarati and English Accounts, Auditing and Mercantile Law. Can close books and draw up balance sheets. Write with terms to Box No. 2693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R 76

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FOR SALE.—One secondhand C02 Refrigerating and Ice making Plant of 10 t.n capacity, by J. and E. Hall, complete with a belt driven compressor, a submerged condensor and an Evaporator with the Ice Tank. Also another complete Plant as above but of half a ton capacity. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 2089 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9145

FOR SALE—The following brand new machinery of Mather and Platt's make:—4 Steel Vertical Open Top Circulating Kiers each 8ft. 6in. diam. by 9ft. 6in. deep with Steel Multitubular Heater 22in. dia. 5in. C. I. Centrifugal Pumps. 2 H.P. Steel Circulating Kiers each 8ft. 6in. dia. by 9ft. 6in. deep with Steel Multitubular Heaters 22in. dia. 5in. C. I. Centrifugal Pumps. 1 7-Bowl Calender, 72in. wide on the face with 2 Chilled Iron Bowls 12in. and 14in. dia. 4 cotton Bowls each 22in. dia., 1 C. I. Bowl 20in. diam. Send offers to Box No. 2085 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9135

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS—FOR SALE Offers are invited for the purchase of engines, boilers and dynamos as under:—One 600 I.H.P. Compound horizontal surface condensing steam enginet of Messrs. J. & E. Wood working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. cylinders 19 by 38 inches dia. stroke 4 feet, 75 r.p.m., fly-wheel 18' dia. of 18 grooves by 1 3/4" rope with 15 tons Travelling Crane for 32' span etc., all in excellent working order. One 1,000 I.H.P. Triple expansion horizontal tandem surface and jet condensing steam engine of Messrs. Dtouglas & Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch, H .P. cylinder 14" dia, Inter cylinder 32" dia. L. P. cylinder 50" dia. stroke 5', 60 r.p.m., fly-wheel 28' dia. of 21 grooves by 1 3/4" ropes, all in excellent working order. Four Balecock and Wilcox Tubular Boilers, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain gratestokers certified pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch with one Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self-supporting Steel Chimney 160' high by 6' dia. Three—Direct current Generators 4 poles, 600 r.p.m., 70 kilo Watt, 230/240 volts., with carbon brushes and C. I. foundation frame and bolts complete, made by Messrs. Dick Kerr and Co., Ltd., Generators are direct coupled to steam engines of Messrs Bumsted & Chandler Ltd. and are also driven by rope-pulleys. All can be seen in working order on application. For particulars etc. apply to Box No. 2076, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." C9100

BOOKS, STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" with one anna stamp. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. R45

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

WILD BEASTS FOR SALE—Lion Cub, male, born in captivity, 11 months old, in good condition. Panther Cubs, both male, about 2½ months old. Also Bear and Panther skins untanned, Tiger's fat. Apply to PANNA DURBAR. N 9154

FOR SALE—One Roll Film autographic 1A camera Graflex Reflex with Bausch and Lomb Tessai Lens. Focal Plane shutter working up to 1/8-1000 Sc. with plush lined solid leather. Price Rs. 400. (2) One R. B. Tele. Graflex Reflex with 6in. Cook-Anastigmat lens F4.6 Focal Plane shutter working 1/8-1000 Sc. 2 Film Packing Adapters. In plush lined solid leather case. Price Rs. 400. (3) One post card size Roll Film Goerz Tenax double extension with Goerz Dagor 1 ens. Compound shutter working up to 1-250 Sc. Price Rs. 200. All these are very high grade apparatuses in perfect order and in quite new condition. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Dulla C/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 117/118, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. R61

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2973

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sadashiv Street, Kandewady, Bombay. R 67

MOTOR, ACCESSORY FOR SALE

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & Co., Indor Residency. R 34

FOR SALE.—One 4 seater PAIGE CAR, One 2 ton NASH Lorry. For particulars and trial apply Box No. 2084 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 91

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.

MISSING—Information is required as to the whereabouts of Mr. G. St. G. Gray, who left the S. S. "Beme" in Hooghly Dry Dock, Calcutta, on 7th October, 1920.

DESCRIPTION.—Age about 28, height about 5ft. 7in. Clean shaven, thin, dark pointed face, noticeable for his very rapid spech, has soldier's gait. Information to Box No. 2092, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9155

P.A. C9155

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the construction of various buildings at Matunga near King's Circle for the Trustees of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage for Khoja boys.

Copies of Tender could be had and plans inspected at the office of the undersigned between 1 and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED,
A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.),
Architect Engineer and Surveyor.
Sirdar Mansions,
70, Apollo Street.
T.A. R70

PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

OWING to the shortage of water in Bombay and Salsette, the timings of Local Trains between Colaba and Virar will be slightly revised as a temporary measure, with effect from MONDAY, 2nd May, 1921.

The Through Passenger Trains now leaving Colaba at 7-20 and 7-45 a.m., will leave at 7-12 and 7-40 a.m. respectively from the same date.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st April, 1921. C 9118

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS of the Emperor Edward Spinning Manufactoring Co. Ltd., for Rs. 2,250 only (Rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty) on 15 shares Nos. 2616/28 and 1983/84 in the names of my late father Vallabhdas Hemraj and myself have been LOST STOLEN or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with the Dividend Warrants in any way and are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

The particulars of the Dividend Warrants are as follow:—

25th D/W for Rs. 750 for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1918.

27th D/W for Rs. 1,500 for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1919.

Bombay 22nd April, 1921.

(Sd.) GOVINDJI VALLABHDAS,
Share Broker,
Savoy Chambers,
Dalal Street. R 71

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a preliminary return of Rs. 4,500 per share has been declared by us, and that the same may be received at our Office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1921, or on any subsequent day, except Saturday between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) as per Circular already posted to th shareholders.

N. WHADDIA,
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI
Voluntary Liquidators.
2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row,
Fort Bombay, 26th April, 1921. C 9156

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SIVAKARAN LADURAM of GUNTUR has filed a suit against Ramanath Hajarimal of Sangly for Rs. 300-60 in the Principal District Munsif's Court, Guntur and the same numbered as O. S. 1136 of 20 is posted to 23-6-21 for defendant's appearance.

K. NARASINGARAM,
Vakil for plaintiff. C 9153

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following property at Lamington Road, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. NAGINDAS DULABHDAS, deceased, on behalf of the proving executors of the last Will and Codicils of the said deceased. The executors will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

The offers should be sent so as to reach the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 30th day of April, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the two messuages, tenements or chawls built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 482 and New No. 13997 and New Survey No. 1/6911 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Nos. 2736, 2737, 2738 and 2739 and Street Nos. 97, 99, 1 and 2 and containing by admeasurement 1,304 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the property of Harichand Purshotamdas and on or towards the South by the Municipal Rain Water Drain.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Manibai, widow of Nagindas Dulabhdas Gangadas Managaldas Nalawalla, and Bai Ganga, widow of Nanalal Chunilal Goenderia, the proving executries and executor of the last Will and Codicils of the late Mr. Nagindas Dulabhdas, deceased.

9115 Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. BHAWANISHANKER BALKRISHNA DADARKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client Mr. RATANSEY DOONGERSEY, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts consisting of:—

No. 1.—Field land bearing No. 3 Dheb Fare 1/3 the owners rice faras ½ assessment Rs. 1-9-7.

No. 2.—Field land bearing No. 8 Dheb Fare 1/3½ the owners Rice Faras 1/2½ assessment Rs. 2-0-4.

No. 3.—Field Ladali bearing No. 6 Dheb Fare 1/5 the owners Rice Faras 1/3½ assessment Re. 2-10-9.

No. 4.—Field patya bearing No. II Dheb Fare 1/11 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Railway passage on or towards the West by Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the North property of Keshav Ramchandra Devare and on or towards the South by the property of Haridas Ramdas Sett and are now occupied by Vendors tenants named Sarabhai Fatmabhai.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1921.

SOONDERDAS & Co.
Attorneys for the Purchaser. C 9152

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOORMAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. NARANDAS KARSONDAS TIJORIWALLA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and 138.36 square yards as mentioned in the Collector's Bill and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 403 and 404, New No. A/7677, Old Survey Nos. 583, 1/583, 3/583 and 584 and New Survey No. 2/5353 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6539 and Street No. 39 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Awabai alias Ruttonbai but now of Haji Oomar Haji Ali, on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by Islampura Street and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Kalka Moti and now of Govindjee Premji and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor, Noormahomed Haji Allarakhia.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1921.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C9161

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMSEDJI ARDASEER WADIA PESTONJI ARDASEER HORMASJI WADIA, JEHANGIR ARDASEER WADIA, CURSETJI JAMSEDJI ARDASEER WADIA and NASSERWANJI PESTONJI ARDASEER WADIA, all of Bombay Parsi inhabitants, the present trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormasji Wadia, have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All those three pieces of Free-hold land, shown on the Government Plan of the Kurla Salt Pans as the "Kivni" Salt Pans, containing by admeasurement 36 acres, 39 gunthas and 1½ square ward or thereabouts, bearing original survey No. 188 and Revision survey Nos. 294, 295 and 296 situate at Kurla, and bounded on the North by the land belonging to the vendors on the South by portion of Agra Road, on the East by the Old Bombay to Thana Road and beyond it by the property of the purchasers, and on the West by the G. I. P. Railway lines, the same comprising the whole of the said "Kivni" Salt Pans except certain pieces admeasuring 631 square yards or thereabouts covered by four blocks of buildings in the occupation (1) of Rambhan Govind Calli (2) and (3) of Meghji Jivandas and (4) of Jadavji Kanji.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys. C 957

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF ARTIFICIAL SILK VESTINGS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Mohmed Hassum and Co., Trading at Chakala Street Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, the following:—

4 cases of Artificial silk:—

Indent No. 1467—2c/s No. 2793/94—Artificial silk

Indent No. 1468—2c/s No. 4374/75—Artificial silk

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND SUCCESS OF SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL!
A grand 6 reel Photo-play:
"JUS A WIFE"
Adopted from the play by EUGENE WALTER. A page out the book of life as it is lived in the circle of high finance in the big cities. Do you believe in palmistry? She read his palm—and she read it right. He wanted to be a railroad king—and she made him one, but his child-wife in his absence was able to fill her home but not her heart. Her longing made him love her—and then her heart was filled.
Also a rollicking comic:
"THOSE PANTS."
Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES
EPISODE 7. TROUBLED WATERS
EPISODE 8. DANGER TRAILS
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
FROGS HEART
CARTOON
SERPENTINE TRAINS BILLIE
A 2—Reel Comic
TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEES—Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Motor Jump on Wednesday & Saturday.
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
at Charni Road
Monday 26th to 30th April
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT
3rd change of Programme
More clownish antics by Mr. FRANK.
Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LIONS AND CHEETHAS
Greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's Wonderful Motor Jump
has become a household word in Bombay. Don't forget to see Frank and his
MATHEMATICAL DOG BOBBY
doing addition and substraction—an act defying all human intelligence. If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening please pay a visit to our Circus.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 1½ & As. 8.
V. G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION
OF THE ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA
"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"
In excerpts from Famous Grand Operas
1. Romance..Forza del Destino.. VERDI.
2. Romance..Madam Butterfly .. PUCCINI.
3. Valse ..Come le Rose ..G. LAMA.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
LAST FEW NIGHTS
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
"THE NEW VERSATILES"
A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest ingredients, served in an entire new and Novel manner.
"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE."

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SCREEN
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND LOVELY
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN THE
"DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"
A Vivid Story of Love and International Politics. Adapted and produced for the
METRO PROGRAM.
"AROUND THE TOWN."

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ld.
present
"LIVE SPARKS"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
and his own Company.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"CASH CUSTOMERS"
A POLLARD COMIC.

THE EMPRESS
COMING SHORTLY
"Dhruva Charitra"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LD.
The first super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece. A Pouranic spectacle of unusual splendour,.
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT
Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring the popular screen idols
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON.

THE FESTIVAL OF FINE ARTS
AND
The Conference on Drama
Organised by
THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,
BANGALORE CITY.
— 15th to 21st May 1921 —
SRIMATI SAROJINIDEVI WILL OPEN THE FESTIVAL.
For further particulars, apply to
The Hon. Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). VALUABLE JEWELLERY, SILVER VESSELS, SAFES, TYPEWRITERS, OFFICE TABLES, CHAIRS, ETC.

One jeweller removes his shop, his valuable jewellery, ornaments, rings, bangles, etc., will be sold in the Auction.

One gentleman's property:—

3 fireproof safes with stands made by order.
1 motor cycle with side car, single cylinder, 4 horse power.
19 gold watches 18 and 9 ct.
24 carpets of different size.
Silver vessels about 1,000 tolas, goolabdan, pandan, tea suit, boxes, etc.
Property is on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 20, QUEEN'S ROAD.

On THURSDAY the 5th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 20, Queen's Road, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand-carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semi-grand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and Oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dining and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of Col. Anderson, A.D.M.S., Bombay District.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THAKURDWAR LANE NEAR CHURNEY ROAD OR KARELWADY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Osman Latib the present owner.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (Redeemed) situate lying and being on the South side of Thakurdwar Lane near Churney Road or Karelwady without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by Admeasurement 89 (eighty-nine) square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 45, New No. 299, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 3092 together with the messuages, tenements, buildings premises etc., erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 4120 and Street Nos. 37-39 Thakurdwar Road and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the said Thakurdwar Road on or towards the South by a Public Passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Framji Panday on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Pallonji Guzarathi and on or towards the West by the property of Kaikhushroo Merwan Iranee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the owner at their office in Hummum Street Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

RIDE A

B·S·A

BICYCLE

For Economy

THE economy and convenience gained, make the purchase of a B.S.A. bicycle a necessity. Reliability and service are the leading features.

All B.S.A. parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

Send for Illustrated List to

Addison & Co. Ltd.	Mount Road, Madras
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The Elphinstone Co.	Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works	Jamnagar
The Elphinstone Cycle & Motor Co.	Bombay.
The Central Cycle Depot Co.	Agra
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd.	Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co.	Meerut
Central India Machine Co.	Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nanmitral	Garha
North India Motor & Cycle Agency	Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co.	Meerut
Moona Lall & Sons	Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan	Benares
Importers: Seu & Pandit	Calcutta

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SIGNORA GONSALEZ.

We are having quite a musical time of late at the Excelsior Theatre. There are the Cherniavsky brothers giving their performances and there is Signora Gonsalez also who on Saturday night gave a fine rendering of songs from famous operas 'Romance' from Donizetti's 'Lucia di Lamermoor' was followed by Toselli's 'Serenata' which in its turn was followed by Racconto from Mascagni's 'Cavalleria Rusticana'. There is a peculiar richness in the singer's fine control to voice which is penetrating in its beauty. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next she will give selections from various other composers like Verdi, Puccini, Gounod, etc.

Besides Signora Gonsalez, there were other amusements at the Excelsior Theatre also. Series No. 3 of 'Our girls and their physique' was shown on the screen, which was followed by Pathe' Pictorial, and then the 'New Versatiles' were presented by Mr. Batty, Mr. Batty, Vivianne Star, Miss Beatty, Miss St. Clair, Mr. Coutts gave some delightful songs. The Army A. B. C. was concerted in a positively clever manner. The whole show ended with a comical farce called 'Hello! Hello! Back', a telephone Story, Mr. Batty deserves to be congratulated for the way he is entertaining us.

SHAKESPEARE DAY FESTIVAL.

MEDIUM OF UNITING EAST AND WEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

To celebrate the inauguration of the Shakespeare Association of India which has been formed in affiliation with the British Shakespeare Association with the object *inter alia* of promoting the study and appreciation of Shakespeare and to stage Shakespeare's plays, a Shakespeare Day festival was held this evening in the hall of the Indian Society of Oriental Art. There was a large gathering of British and Indians present including many ladies. An interesting programme was arranged containing a paper on Shakespeare by Professor C. J. Scrimgeor and Shakespeare's songs and recitations. Mr. J. A. Jones who presided explained the objects of the Association and expressed opinion there could be no better medium for promoting friendship and goodwill between peoples of the East and the West than Shakespeare.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS.

The Secretary of the London School of Economics states that—

(a) At the beginning of the coming Session all foreign students desiring to enter the London School of Economics will be required to take an examination in English. Those who reach a certain standard will be admitted without condition; those who fail to reach a certain standard will not be admitted; and those reaching a standard intermediate between those two, will be admitted only on condition that they take tuition in English either approved by the School, or provided by the School, for which an extra fee will be charged.

(b) In future the School will not be prepared to accept as candidates for higher London Degrees (Ph.D. or M.Sc.) in the Faculty of Economics, candidates having less than first class honours with some special study of Economics at their Indian University, unless there are other circumstances suggesting exceptional qualifications on the part of the candidates; candidates with lower academic qualifications from India are therefore advised not to go to England unless they are able to give the full three years necessary to take a first degree.

(c) In view of the limitation of space, the School is being compelled to limit the numbers of overseas students whom it can accept, and in the case of Indian students will not be able to take more than eight new students altogether in the coming Session for the Degree courses for B.Sc. (Econ.); B.Com. or LL.B. Each application for admission to a post-graduate course will be considered on its merits, and restriction as to numbers does not apply in this case.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

HIGHER CIVIL SERVICE.

For information of students proposing to go to England for the purpose of taking the higher Civil Service Course, the Provost of the College writes that:—

(1) In order to have a good chance of success in the higher Civil Service Examination, including Indian Civil Service, intending candidates must be possessed of more than average ability and must be prepared to work hard.

(2) Intending candidates who do not reside within the United Kingdom and are therefore not available for interview before being admitted are advised as follows:—

(a) To take an Honours degree in a University in their country in the branch of learning in which they are most interested.

(b) To send with their applications for admission to a higher Civil Service Course evidence from the Professor or Professors under whom they have worked to show that they are of sufficient calibre to enter upon a higher Civil Service Course.

(c) To state as nearly as possible the subjects they propose to offer for their higher Civil Service Course.

DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S SUICIDE.

On Saturday a "love tragedy" took place at Colaba the unfortunate victim of which was a young Mahomedan, Abdul Rehman Ismail, a hawker of cloth. Abdul Rehman was in love with his cousin's widow Amina, heiress to properties worth more than fifteen thousand. Amina had lived with him for some time and promised to marry him, but subsequently some trouble arose between them and about three months ago she left him and on Friday last married her deceased husband's brother. Abdul Rehman came to know about it and could not bear the shock of disappointment. On the same night on which Amina was married, Abdul Rehman wrote a joint letter to herself and her new husband stating that he was taking his life because she did not marry him and that both of them would be unhappy.

On Saturday Abdul Rehman was found lying unconscious in front of Dasmukh's shop at Sandhurst Road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was found suffering from symptoms of opium poisoning. He died a few hours after his admission.

An inquest was held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

FUTILE PROSECUTION BY GOVT.

THREE NATIONALIST WORKERS DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 25.

Three volunteers of Tumsar Prab Hakar Pendharkar, Vinayak Pendharkar and Chhotu Phalowan, were tried on the 23rd instant before Mr. Kokare, First class Magistrate, Bhandara, for causing mischief under section 440, Indian Penal Code. It was alleged that in a meeting held on the 13th instant, the above volunteers had decided not to allow any export of jawar at any cost and therefore on the 14th instant they went to the market and did not allow one Usman Seth, a big grain merchant and honourary Magistrate, to load his carts with bags of jawar for exportation. The prosecution witnesses stated that the accused, Prabhakar said that jawar was the staple food of the poor and prices had gone high and he would not allow exportation of jawar even at the cost of his life. In cross-examination, it was stated, that the talk between Usman and Prabhakar was carried on in conversational style and not in an angry manner and that Usman was convinced by the arguments of Prabhakar and agreed not to purchase jawar for exportation. The attitude of Prabhakar was that of a supplicant and no threat was held. Accused were discharged.

GANDHI CAP TABOOED!

SPIRITED PROTEST BY NAGPUR CLERK'S UNION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 25.

The Nagpur Clerks' Union at a meeting held yesterday passed a resolution disapproving of the orders issued by certain departments prohibiting the use of Gandhi caps as those unnecessarily interfere with the liberty of the private individual's choice of dress and requesting to withdraw such orders forthwith.

MR. GANDHI'S VISIT TO BROACH.

QUESTION OF ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, April 25.

A mass meeting of the ratepayers and the voters of Broach City is convened on Sunday next to resolve that an address of welcome be given to Mr. Gandhi as desired by the requisionists in their requisition to the Municipality.

DEATH OF MR. J. R. PARSONS I. C. S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 25.

Mr. J. R. Parsons, I.C.S., the special Magistrate who was engaged in the hearing of the Nankana Case and who was lying seriously ill in the Hospital for several days died on Saturday last at Lahore of Septic Pneumonia. The funeral was attended by leading officers and friends of the deceased.

APPOINTMENTS TO I. C. S.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 23.

A Press communique regarding appointments to the Indian Civil Service, otherwise than by the open competitive examination, states that a candidate who has already passed a qualifying examination held under the reconstruction regulations for the class I. group of situation (Home Civil Service Class I, Indian Civil Service, Colonial Civil Service) but has not secured an appointment will be admitted to interview by the Selection Board without undergoing further examination and a candidate, who entered for a previous examination but failed to pass it, may compete again this year. Every such candidate will, however, be required to submit a fresh form of application and to pay the prescribed fee. Applications must be submitted to Civil Service Commissioners direct, not later than the 20th July this year.

PROBLEM OF 'UNTOUCHABLES'.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, April 24.

A correspondent in "The Broach Mitra", a Broach weekly, states that the question of admitting the untouchable into the Gujerat Rajkiya schools in Broach and Jamlunsar has touched the feeling of several persons who are sorry that there should be intermingling of *dheds* and others.

Not a single pleader from the Broach District has still suspended practice, though the fifth Rajkiya Parishad is drawing nearer every day and though a few of them have joined the Reception Committee.

Order for the disbandment of 1/11th Gurkha Rifles has been issued. The following units have arrived in India and have proceeded to stations named against them: 1/11th Gurkhas—Abbottabad; 2/11th Gurkhas—Havelin; 1/32nd Pioneers—Ambala, 80th Infantry—Bedas.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RESOLUTIONS AT COMING SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Lala Sukhbir Singh intends to move a number of resolutions at the forthcoming sessions of the Council of State. Among his resolutions one urges the appointment of a joint committee of both the houses to overhaul the present system of land revenue, especially in the United Provinces and the Punjab in the light of recommendations made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He will also move for a recommendation to the local Governments to introduce religious and moral education in all the aided and Government educational institutions, and will also press for the stoppage of killing of cattle in the country for the supply of beef to British troops and for the stopping of Burma meat trade.

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM AT SHIKARPUR.

PUBLIC PELTED WITH STONES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, April 23.

Mr. Murlidhar, President Shikarpur Municipality who was absent from Shikarpur for a week arrived to-day. Hearing of the police case against the people he went to Fojdari to see the Superintendent of Police, but met Deputy Superintendent Naraindass. When he came out to get in his carriage two big stones struck his carriage. He got out to see who threw the stones and it is said that he found more than dozen police men throwing stones at the people. He appealed to Mr. Naraindas to stop this conduct. In reply he insolently ordered him "clear out or I will arrest you", whereupon Mr. Murlidhar told him "You are welcome to do what you like". Mr. Murlidhar left amongst a shower of stones. The police were found throwing stones at the people. Some of the stones struck Mr. Viroomal, Editor 'Sindhi', Mr. Madhoomal, Municipal Councillor and Seth Khoobchand Jumani a Cloth Merchant of Karachi. The hartal in spite of police efforts to provoke the people continues.

A FORECAST.

PREDICTION FOR DURMATI YEAR.

[General Prediction for Durmati year from 9th April, 1921, to 28th March, 1922, by Jotirmartand Pandit Shankar Shastri of Hosriti, Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency.]

ENGLAND.

We read from the horoscope of His Majesty the King of England that the unrest now prevailing in Ireland and India will subside in June or October, 1921. In the summer a wedding in the Royal family may, probably, take place.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In the spring, summer and autumn, H. R. Highness will be showered with honours. Probably, courtship and marriage will take place. In July there will be an occasion for travelling.

THE RIGHT HON. MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

A settlement of some strike or labour dispute may be attained by the Prime Minister, and there will be an Amendment of Agricultural Act in favor of agriculturists. Care should be taken about health in summer. Labour leaders who are guided by Lenin may probably cause disturbances in the country. Relations with France, Belgium and Spain will be cordial in spite of the endeavors of Germans and Bolshevists to disturb them. Overseas trade will expand greatly.

FRANCE.

In August there will be a conjunction of Neptune and Mars, which will cause great excitement in Paris and an increase of the French Army in view of the intrigues of Germans and Bolshevist Russia. There will be death of a good actor. Accidents may, very probably, occur in the oil factories or they will be on fire. There is a great danger to the lives of children.

AMERICA.

Legislation will take place in favor of women. There will be many cases of cruelty to women in America. A leading ruler or a Senator would soon be in danger of losing his life. The American Government is threatened with very anxious time. Extra precautions should be taken against accidents in mines. There will be an extension of trade and commerce. There is a great change of Japan being engaged in war with America; but there will be no war between them in fact.

GERMANY.

At Berlin, Uranus is only one degree from the north Meridian which presignifies a sudden outbreak of hostility to the Cabinet, and feuds in parts of Germany. Germans will attempt to re-establish the power of their Royal family and their attempt will see the whole of Europe in great commotion.

RUSSIA.

There is a conjunction of five planets and the sun is decendent. This indicates civil or foreign war and the fall of the Government. Bolshevism seems certain to collapse completely.

An epidemic disease will spread in that country and annoyance from the neighbouring Power and the quarrelling among the Bolshevists themselves. A change in the Government, military and [illegible] for the better [illegible] Russian rights.

[illegible] Japanese relations between Japanese and Chinese.

CHINA.

Sickness and mortality among the young and children will be much above the average. At least one of the provinces will be the scene of plots and revolts.

INDIA.

There will be a little less than average rainfall in Gujarat, Berar, North-Western Provinces and Orissa. These provinces are threatened with epidemic diseases. The Marwar province, Western part of the Sahyadri, Southern Behar, Malva province and Patna will have good rainfall. There will be sufficient rainfall in some parts, and no rainfall in other parts of Bengal. Dacoities and accidents will be rife. Punjab, Madras and Mysore will have moderate rainfall. There is little rain in the Southern part of Vindhyadri. Karnataka has good rainfall. To say in general, agriculture will suffer much, owing to the unequal distribution of rains in provinces. In the month of September there will be heavy rains, and the result will be that the crops will be destroyed. By the end of May the rainfall will commence in some parts and, from the 13th July there will be rainfall everywhere.

POLITICAL.

Revenue collections will be promising. There is a favorable time for people of lower classes and women to get more privileges for the betterment of their conditions. Railways, Post Offices and Telegraph departments have got a favourable time. There is a chance of improvement being made in Salt, Abkari and Army departments. Scarcity will be felt in the stock of gold and silver. There is a great danger to the life of an elected member of the Provincial Council. Work will be briskly transacted both in the Imperial and Provincial Councils, and there will be the changes for the better. The Minister for Education will greatly help the cause of Education and try his best for the amelioration of the teachers' class. In many places compulsory education will commence and new Colleges will be established. In Maharashtra compulsory education of women will probably be given. Many companies such as those working in mines, etc., will be started. Political leaders should take utmost care in the months of April, July, August, November and December. It appears necessary for the Bankers to take so much care as not to run into insolvency; if they do, their conditions will be deplorable. Pregant women and children will meet with great danger during this year and especially in the month of October. There will be acts of incendiarism in Poona and Nagpur. Poona will be visited with the epidemic of typhoid. In April or May an eminent writer or speaker will meet with a great danger. During the months above mentioned the stage of share markets is unsatisfactory. It is feared that the servants of Telegraph Department or Tramway will strike work. Cotton will rise high in price in May and July. The month of August will see a good deal of movements of aeroplanes and there is a likelihood of a race of a big aeroplane. In September there will be an amendment of the Prisons Act. Mesopotamia will be favored with many rights by India Government. The Viceroy should take great care about his health, especially when on tour. In October a great popular leader will disappear. In December coarse grains will be [illegible] Petrol and Kerosine will rise high in prices, owing to their great scarcity.

The greatest of all planetary conjunctions is that of Saturn and Jupiter which takes place on the 10th September and which we meet once in 800 years. The second in importance is their conjunction only once in 240 years. Once in every 20 years they come into conjunction in one or other part of the ecliptic—the Sun's path in the heavens. The following countries are influenced by this important conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn.

England, China, Japan.—There is a very inauspicious time for these countries. The state of British funds and revenue in 1921-22, however, promises to improve greatly.

Turkey, Mesopotamia, Paris.—Epidemics and troubles some times for merchants and artists are pre-signified.

East of Europe.—It may probably suffer seriously from draught and deficient harvests in 1922.

India.—Railway accidents will occur. We will have an opportunity of seeing men quarrelling with each other with regard to their religious questions as there will occur the death of a religious head. People will suffer much.

Eclipse.—During the year 1921 there are four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. One of the Sun's eclipses is on the 8th April which day does not fall within the Hindu year Durmati. However, its effect will be upon the current year.

As this eclipse falls on the 46th birthday of the King of Belgium, a rather anxious time for himself and his country may be experienced. For England the outlook is mainly favorable. It foreshadows friendship and commercial reciprocity with a great Power.

Of the eclipses of the Moon, one which takes place on the 22nd April, is full and visible in North and South America. This is said to foretell great thunderstorms and sometimes earthquakes. Increase in mortality in Canada and the United States is foreshadowed and so the period is an unfortunate time for railways for two or three months to come. Accidents to trains and motor cars will be numerous.

The other Sun's eclipse, which takes place on the 1st October and is full is visible in Bolivia, Brazil and Patagonia and in some Polar regions. It is said to cause pestilence and scarcity of corn and herbs.

The other partial eclipse of the Moon is on the 16th October and is visible in the western part of Asia, Europe, Africa and South America and in the Indian and Atlantic oceans. This is said to presignify dryness of atmosphere, destruction of woods by fire and a prevalence of fever among women.

In India there will be numerous deaths.

SUMMARY.

The sign of India is Capricorn and its Lord and the Lord of the year being in turn, many of the hardships under which India is laboring, will be in part removed by the Viceroy.—"New India."

R. A. Graham will act as Chief Secretary to Government of Madras and in his absence on leave Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks will act for him.

Rev. E. M Macphail leaves Madras to England, on Sunday evening.

"An epidemic of murderous assaults, all probably to be attributed to the same gang of desperados is reported from Attock District," writes the "C. and M. Gazette." The leader of this gang is named Tora and he works with his brother, Sher Baj by name, a recent deserter from the 57th Rifles.

The official tour of the Hon. C. Y. Chintamani, Minister for Education and Industries, U. P. in the Ivarsons districts where he is attending various public functions and delivering speeches is having marked effect in reconciling public feeling to the benefits of the reformed Government. (A. P.).

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Capital Versus Labour.

The Bombay Millowners' Association sets apart a day in the year for a full-dress debate on the current problems of the day. Last Tuesday the annual meeting of the Association was held under the presidentship if Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy who, as is usual on such occasions, delivered a long speech dealing with several questions of interest to the mercantile world at present. The struggle between capital and labour which has been staged in Great Britain with such vividness at present is of no less importance here though it may not have reached the same critical climax as it has in some of the western countries. If, however, our capitalists and employers of labour hug themselves with the delusion that the comparative quiet of Indian labour is an index to a peaceful state of mind they are liable to be disillusioned at no distant date. Even though we have not strikes of the magnitude and extent with which the West is so painfully familiar the different strikes which have become a feature of our industrial life during the last three years may well be taken to indicate the distant rumbling which betokens a coming storm. Mr. Rahimtulla calculated that the rise in wages has been 100 per cent on the pre-war basis and that the present wages cover the increase in the cost of living of the working classes. He, however, does not mean to say on the basis of these premises that any further demand by labour will be whittled down unceremoniously. In fact he says, "that this does not mean that the Association will not keep open mind on any reasonable demand that may be made by labour in future in regard to wages or general conditions of work". He adds, however, that we must deprecate false parallels from conditions in the United Kingdom and in the United States by which labour demands a larger share of profits of industries in the form of increased wages. Our readers must be remembering that Lord Morley was severely criticised for using that now notorious expression of *fur-coat*. When we analyse it closely we find that we are all more or less believers in the fur-coat theory when it applies to people other than ourselves. To Lord Morley, philosophic radical though he is, self-government to India sounds or sounded as absurd as a man putting on a fur-coat in the hot Indian plains. We, however, who claim now for a complete Swaraj, do not agree with Lord Morley. Those of us, however, who have the good or the bad fortune to be capitalists believe quite sincerely that demands on the part of labour to be placed on the same economic level as their compeers in the West is absurd on the basis of the fur-coat theory. If India wants Self-Government based on the model of the West, and we have already a tiny instalment of it, there is no reason why we should fight shy of our labourers claiming to be placed in the same position as labourers of the United Kingdom and the United States. The real question is not whether the rise in wages is 100 per cent or something less or something more. It is whether the conditions of life for our great mass of the labouring population are such as our capitalists would like to be placed in. We have not come to the Arcadia when there will be no inequalities in the world. But we can certainly demand equal opportunities for the growth and self-realisation of children both of the rich and the poor classes. Can any one lay his hand on his heart and say that the conditions of life for the Bombay millhands are such as to conduce to a healthy and virile new generation? The dirt and squalor, the illiteracy and drink, all tend to undermine the moral fabric of the labouring manhood and womanhood and it does not surprise us that a sensitive soul like that of Mahatma Gandhi recoils at the horrors of industrial life and would rather have all our big industries wiped out than that the present industrialism should continue with its Moloch-like devouring of the labouring population. It is no reply to the demands being put forward on behalf of labour that much of the labour agitation is engineered by certain outsiders. Labour in India is not yet in a position to organise itself independently of outside help and for the transitional period during which we are passing outside assistance is essential and necessary.

Labour Bureau.

Mr. Rahimtulla welcomed the establishment of the Labour Bureau in this City and particularly welcomed Mr. Findlay Shirras who is going to be its head. Mr. Rahimtulla hoped that this Labour Bureau would try to ascertain accurately workmen's family budgets. It may well be feared, that this hope is likely to end in disappointment. We have got much respect for the statistical attainments of Mr. Shirras and appreciation for the work he has done in effecting improvements in the statistical publications of the Government of India. It may well be doubted, however, if the only qualification which is required of the head of a Labour Bureau is his intimacy with statistical data. The whole mass of the labouring population in Bombay consists of the poorest class of Indians to come into intimate and close contact with whom requires a man of wide sympathy and vivid imagination like for instance Mr. Andrews. Mr. Andrews, however, is one in a thousand and you must have as the head of a Labour Bureau only men who have moved and worked with the labouring classes in a spirit of equality and sympathy. The experiment of placing in charge of a labour department in Great Britain men who were miles remote from labour in social and intellectual ideals proved a failure and they take care now to have men who have risen from the masses. It is no use having a Mr. Shirras to preside over the Bombay Labour Bureau as presumably he must have as much knowledge of the social habits and life of the labouring population as he has of Eskimos. What is really wanted is the appointment of men of the nature and qualifications of Mr. Joshi or Mr. Wadia who have lived and moved with the labouring population, felt for them and worked for them and whom the labourers trust and love. It is no use having one more Government Department with dozens of more red-tape files and half a dozen highly-paid European officials. We cannot understand when this hydra-headed bureaucracy will have all its heads cut off looking to the rate at which it is developing new heads as soon as the old ones are cut off. It is a sign of the times that during the last three years, since in fact the Montagu-Chelmsford inquiry into political conditions of India, new departments are being created and with them new posts to provide for European officials. On the one hand, we are shown that on account of the Reform Scheme much of the administration of the Government has passed into Indian hands: on the other hand, with the creation of new Departments and new posts even a greater power is centred in non-Indian hands than what has actually passed into Indian hands. Verily, the shrewd observation of Mr. Tair see at the time of the publication of the Reform Scheme is coming to be justified more and more that the right hand taketh away what the left hand gives!

Riscal Commission.

Mr. Rahimtulla very well emphasised that when England was free to settle her own fiscal policy this country should have an equally free hand. Mr. Rahimtulla quoted Mr. Bonar Law as saying that "India knew that free-trade was not to India's benefit and that it was mere hypocricy for an Englishman to say that it was for her benefit." He maintained that what he had said was correct but that he wanted India to be a free-trading country as her markets were of great value to England and this was asked from India in return for services rendered.

By-the-by we are surprised at such a shrewd public man like Mr. Rahimtulla speaking of Mr. Bonar Law as "the great statesman." He is nothing of the sort: he is a mediocrity lifted up in the lime-light. The following remarks of "The Nation" will be interesting in this connection. "In such a world as this it is of small consequence that one inadequate politician should take the place of another without possessing either the genius or the power to help it. Second-rateness in men is not a crime. It is even useful to the first-rate. But with Mr. Law it is the only mark of his career which has appeared to have impressed itself on his eulogists in the press. It may be said of him with truth that in a great crisis in the life of our people, their affairs in Parliament were handled with barely a trace of candour or a spark of illuminating intelligence." This is, however, a digression. We agree with Mr. Rahimtulla in saying that we are determined not to permit exploitation of India for other countries, and also in saying that we cannot possibly accept the principle of Imperial preference so long as we see manifestations of such anti-Indian feelings, of such hostilities at the hands of Lancashire. Mr. Rahimtulla added that if we were satisfied that the interests of India as a whole would not suffer, that we had complete reciprocity in countervailing advantages, that we enjoyed freedom of trade and transit and movements in the Empire, then his Association would have no objection in accepting Imperial preference as a basis of the tariff policy of the country. We are sorry that we cannot agree with Mr. Rahimtulla in all this. Our readers must be remembering the reciprocity incident when Lord Sinha attended the Imperial War Cabinet meeting and the way in which that so-called reciprocity agreement has been treated by British Colonies. These colonies know every possible method of driving a coach, and four through all the agreements and understandings as far as India is concerned. There is a vital danger, therefore, in our coming to any understanding with these colonies in the matter of the so-called reciprocity in freedom of trade and transit and movements, etc. All these are relative terms and in actual practice it would all come to mean that there was a complete freedom for colonies while there were all sorts of restrictions for India. Even now we are having the intolerable position of colonies having the freedom of access to India while Indians are treated as helots of the Empire in all the colonies and systematic attempts are being made to oust them from even the colonies in which they have settled since a long period of time. It may be deemed pessimistic but we cannot for our part see any reconciliation between the righteous claims of India and the policy of a white Empire which is apparently now adopted by all the colonies and even by a section of the British public. We should, therefore, strongly urge the Fiscal Commission, whatever personnel it may have, not to have anything to do with Imperial preference.

Piece-goods and Exchange.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji had some very straight talk in the Legislative Assembly when the Hon. Mr. Hailey indulged in some unnecessary remarks about Indian commercial morality. Mr. Manmohandas had again a straight talk at the annual meeting of the Piece-goods Association held on Saturday last, when he dealt out some good left-handers to European importing houses which criticised adversely Indian traders. He analyses the causes of the present depression and shows that it was not any commercial immorality on the part of Indian merchants which led them to cancel their contracts, but the very exceptional and abnormal circumstances for which importing houses also were to no small extent responsible. Mr. Macnaughten, the newly elected Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, observed recently that the required mutual confidence in business would be entirely wanting if there was any suggestion that contracts ceased to be binding when they resulted in a loss to one of the contracting parties. He also observed that the dispute would have been settled long since but for the interference of the Piece-goods Association. Mr. Manmohandas well replied that merchants did not demand repudiation of their contracts at all and that the Association had to interfere only because collective action alone would be able to tide over the situation. He added that if the Association had not interfered, European merchants would have nothing for individual demands and requests and would have found it easy to take strong action against their constituents. Mr. Manmohandas mentioned how continental and Japanese firms were willing to meet Indian merchants half-way, but that English firms were obtuse and indifferent. The natural result will be that in their future business, Indian merchants will like to deal more with the former than with the latter.

Commercial Museum.

The aim and object of the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum is not to make it a collection merely of antiques, but to make itself a purpose in the modern life which is based more or less in utilitarianism. It is to be regretted, however, that in a commercial and industrial city like Bombay the museum will not for the present at least have any section devoted to trade and industries. It is a crying shame not only to the Government, but to the industrial and commercial magnates of a city that there is not a single public commercial and industrial museum nor a big commercial laboratory. Even a city like Mysore has got its commercial museum and the Industries Department of the State has found it very useful with regard to development of trade and industries. Few people must be aware that an attempt to supply this long-felt deficiency has been made by an Indian merchants in his private capacity. Mr. G. S. Ranade, who conceived the idea and worked it up at great personal expense, deserves thanks of the public for having provided Bombay with a commercial museum, small though it is. The building is situated in Girgaon and suffers naturally from the disadvantage of being located in a non-commercial locality. The real object is to bring producers and consumers together by exhibiting samples of manufactured articles and giving all details regarding the same to the consumers. Mr. Ranade does not wish to make any profit out of this business, but only aims at making it self-supporting. He is prepared even to add one more building if this institution is well patronised by the industrial community. This institution should be made more known to the public in order that its light may not be concealed under a bushel and that it may serve the purpose of commercial museum till we have a full-blown commercial and industrial museum section in the Prince of Wales Museum on the lines of such museums in western countries.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

April 25.

On account of the meeting of Cotton Brokers' Association, the Marwari Bazar opened to-day at 3-30 p.m. for Fully Good Mg. Broach July/August at Rs. 308 and advanced to Rs. 313 closing at Rs. 311.

At Cloba the market opened at Rs. 311 advanced to Rs. 314 and closed at Rs. 313.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain steady on Saturday last with a fairly good demand from Exporters as well as local spinners and about 8,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	291
" " "	July August	313
Fully Good Bengal	May	215
" " "	July	228
Fine Oomra	May	254
" "	July	270

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	286
" " "	July-Augt.	311
Fully Good Bengal	May	212
" " "	July	225
Fine Oomra's	May	251
" "	July	268

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good	
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	240	225	210	
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	266	253	238	
M.G. Central P. No. 1	303	293	278	
M.G. Central P. No. 2	285	275	260	
M.G. Broach	290	280	265	
M.G. Punjab American	325	310	295	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 23rd April, 1921.

Cotton	11,302	Rs.
Wheat	6,263	Cwts.
Linseed	1220	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	646	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	657	"
Castorseed	58	"
Rice	50,121	"
Myrabollams	1,351	"
Cottonseed	2,954	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	Nil	"
Juwar	20	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	460	"
Bajra	1200	"
Coal	951	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 9/16
Bank Demand	1/3 5/8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/4
Fcs. Demand	33s 1/2
American Dollars	391 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	198 1/2
Shanghai	270 1/2
Japan	188 3/4
Singapore	179 1/2

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

25th April, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	75	8	0
Do.	1¼	85	5	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1¾	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

25th April, 1921.

Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	90	0	0
Do.	1¼	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1¾	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		50	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	8	0
Lead		18	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 25th April, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	74	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	74	0	0
Wheat, Bareuli Bangia	70	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	12	0
Teelseed, White 58-16	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 78-28	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-30	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	11	8	0
Groundnuts	57	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	44	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seed Ready	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	7	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	15	2	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 58-16 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 78-28 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 80-30 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bare Gold ready Rs. 29-9-6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 90-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/3-5/8.
D. D. on London 1/3-21/32.
3 M. st. D. A. 1/41.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 345.
3 M st D. A. Frs. 365.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 188.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 180.
London Silver spot D. 35.
London Silver forward D. 34¼.
American Cross rate dollar 3.93.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.90.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,150, By. Cotton 1,025, By. Dyeing 3,295, Century 1,145, Cent. India 3,585 Crescent 580, Colaba Land 2,340, Currimbhoy 1,340, David 1,630, Ind. Bleaching 177/8, Ind. Malwa 562/8, Fazulbhoy 1,650,, N. Finlay 955, Kacturchand 1,380 Kohinoor 2,930, New Great 725 Pearls 1,000 Phoenix 725 xd. Simplex 687/8, Shapurji 310, Swan 965, Swadeshi 3,820, Tata Mill 1,450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 635 xd. By Burma 530, By Burma N. I. 165/8 pr, Bt. Burma Petroll 17. By Steam 310, By Tramway 127/8, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 345, Katnoj Ord 275, Katni Defd. 1,450, New India Ins. 3 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd. 375, Tata Hydro 815, Tata Oil 107/8, Tata Bank 23/8, Svindia Steam 18/8 dis.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

There was not much business put through on the market to-day. Coal shares are still in good inquiry but scrip is exceedingly scarce. In jute section only business put through was in Century which showed a slight recovery. Cotton shares were firmer but with less business doing. Miscellaneous section was dull and with no special feature of interest. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 11, Bengal Giridih 26-4, Burrakur 50-12, Ghusick 25, Karanpura 18, Sendra 29-12, Western 10.

Jute:—Century 7-8.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7-4, Britannia Brass 3-4, Central Provinces Cement 7-8, Dunbar Cotton 446, Imperial Bank 1,190 and 1,195 s. 1., Indian Iron and Steel 68, Thornycroft (India) Ltd. 6-12.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-14 to 58-2 and small lots at Rs. 58-2 to 58-6. War Bonds short loans at 99-10 to 99-15, 1925 at 99-8 to 99-12 and 1928 at 99-10 to 99-14 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

BROKERS' MEETING TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS.

For the purpose of taking proper steps to improve the present condition of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., a meeting of the share brokers of the above Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at the Stock Exchange Hall, when Mr. Bhogilal Tribhovandas presided. There was a large attendance of share-brokers on the occasion.

A committee of share-brokers was appointed by the General meeting of the above Exchange on the 5th of March for the purpose of suggesting a scheme by which the present condition" of the Stock Exchange may be improved.

The above committee has submitted its report, (in Gujarati) in the course of which it is stated that all accounts relating to stocks and shares should be settled up on or after the 15th of every month. That any committee of share brokers should consist of twelve members, who are entitled to form among themselves a small Committee of enquiry into any matter relating to the Stock Exchange.

The Scheme was submitted to every share broker of the above Exchange, which was, afterwards, animadverted upon by several brokers. The Scheme was, then, put to the note and declared carried.

The following two resolutions were, then, unanimously passed:—

(1) "That this meeting adopts the Scheme and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Board of Directors and, further, authorises the Committee to hold the Conference of the Directors in connection therewith."

(2) "That those share brokers who have stopped their business on the Stock Exchange are requested to continue the same."

The meeting, was, then, dissolved.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

RASH DRIVING.

Another instance of rash driving was revealed in the case in which one Jamshedji Byramji, a law student, was charged by Deputy Inspector Lyons with the above crime at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Bomanshaw Daroowalla, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 23rd April at about 9-30 p.m. the accused, who was driving his motor car No. 5507 along the Queen's Road near the Sonapur gates at a fast speed and on the wrong side of the road, was at once stopped and arrested by Deputy Inspector Shead who was on duty at that time.

The defence of the accused was that as there was a crowd of people coming out of the Sonapur in front of him, he resorted to the wrong side of the road in order to avoid any accident. He, therefore, pleaded guilty.

His Worship, taking into consideration the fact that the accused was a law student and that his career would be hampered and as it was his first offence, warned and discharged him and further ordered that his license should be endorsed.

ALLEGED BRANDING WITH HEATED IRON

At the Girgaon Police Court, Lamington Road, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Husein charged Amiruddin Mohamed Kassam and Abdul Cader Amiruddin, Konkni Mahomedans, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Aishabai by branding her with a heated iron about two months ago.

Mr. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. Mahle, pleader, appeared for the accused.

His Worship adjourned the case to the 29th instant, as the complainant is ill in the J. J. Hospital, and further ordered that each of the accused should be released on a bail of Rs. 300 and a surety of like amount.

CHARGED WITH CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged Mohomed Kamal, Ranchod Kaloo and Antony D'Souza, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Rama Shankar, a dock labourer.

The facts of the case are that on the 25th of March at about 11 p.m. when the complainant was having his meal on the footpath of the Frere Road, the accused No. 1 seized him and accused No. 2 struck him with a stone on his forehead. Thereupon, the accused No. 2 seized him and accused No. 1 struck him with a leather belt on his left cheek, with the result that he immediately became unconscious and was afterwards removed to the G. T. Hospital by a police sepoy on duty, who arrested all the accused. It was also stated that the accused No. 3 died of pneumonia later on.

One Virla Mahisni deposed that he saw all the accused striking on the forehead of the complainant with the stone and demanding from him the Holi bakshis.

The accused No. 1 in pleading not guilty stated that he did not strike the complainant with the stone, but there were other persons striking him. The accused No. 2 pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced them to suffer imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Gaol for two years.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged one Mohomed Hanif Bashir Khan with importing 12 lbs. 21 tolas of opium from Delhi to Bombay without any license.

The facts of the case are that on the 24th instant at 9-15 a.m. the accused, who arrived at the Victoria Terminus from Delhi, was, on suspicion, being searched by the Excise Inspector and the opium of the above quantity was found from his bedding. He was immediately arrested.

The defence of the accused was that one Umar Khan gave him the opium of the above quantity. His Worship, disbelieving the defence of the accused, sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 25.

S S Shiva, Bate, Calcutta.
S S Bahadur, Nixon, Calcutta.
S S British Knight, Robson, Abadan.
S S Surada, Brooks, Samarang.
S S Luzan Maru, Ishikawa, Rangoon.
S S Elysia, Caithness, Liverpool.
S S Eastern Exporter, Bruen, Sanfransisco.
S. S. Al. Dijferin, Bowden, Aden.
S S West Amergoser, Humphrey, New York

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Chicksaw City, Stewert, Calcutta.
S S Siam Maru Kondo Kobe etc.
S S Bombay Maru, Irive, Kobe etc.
S S Sultania, Henry, Persian Gulf.
S S Shiva:—The T M Company's steamer Shiva, 3,112 tons, Captain W H Bate, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S British Knight:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Knight, 3,115 tons, Captain J C Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Company's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain G P Nixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3,382 tons, Captain G E Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Luzan Maru:—The O S K steamer Luzon Maru, 2,871 tons, Captain Y Ishikawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,970 tons, Captain J B Caithness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, within general cargo and 126 passengers.

S S Eastern Exporter:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Eastern Exporter, 3,573 tons, Captain C J O Bruen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sanfransisco, with a general cargo.

S S Oest Amergosa:—The Cox Company's steamer West Amergosa, 5,462 tons, Captain Humphrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Chiksaw City:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Chiksaw City, 3,744 tons, Captain W Stewert, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Siam Maru:—The O S K steamer Siam Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain S Kondo, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bombay Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru, 3,102 tons, Captain S Irive, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sultania:—The P G S N Company's steamer Sultania, 2,757 tons, Captain T M Henry, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

April 25.

S S Sicilia for London—6 bales sheep skins A Abdulla and Co., 17 bales goat skins A Abdulla and Co., 6 bales goatskin K Ahmoohmed and Co., 20 bales sheep skin K Ahmoohmed and Co., 15 bales cowhides K Ahmoohmed & Co., 3 bales sheep skin E & Adul Rahim, 4 bale goatskin E & Adul Rahim, 14 cwt khaskhas Dada Sasoon and Co.

S S Sicilia for Marseilles—312 bales cotton Raili Bros., 5 cwt cowhorns Grindley and Co.

S S Sicilia for Hull—4,000 cwt castor seed Bakuchoy Ambaisi.

S S Pilsua for Trieste—660 bales cotton Patel Bros, 300 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 220 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

S S Pilsua for Venice—2 bales woollen carpet E Specher and Co., 258 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

S S Mandala for Antwerp—85 bales cotton Rattanjee Palanjee.

S S Mandala for Hamburg—108 bales cotton waist Khimjee Vishram.

S S Iscaia for Leghorn—106 cwt chillies Jeena and Co.

S S Eastern Exporter for New York—400 cwt turmeric M Jafferbhoy, 140 cwt chillies M Jafferbhoy.

S S West Amargasa for New York—3 packages woollen carpet Cox and Co., 500 cwt turmeric M Jafferbhoy and Co., 200 bales cotton waist Khimjee Vishram and Co.

S S Alipore for Aobe—300 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai—1,000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Shanghai—400 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Yakohama—74 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe—125 bales cotton N M K kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Yakoachi—60 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton H Surajmall and Co., 200 bales cotton Shamjee Hemraj and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales cotton N M K kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai—2,800 bales cotton N M K kaisha, 1,500 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha, 2 bales cotton goods Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong—2 bales cotton goods Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Heinan Maru for Kobe—750 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Moji—500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Yakoachi—750 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Hongkong—245 cwt. gum besabole E S Abdul Kjam, 2 cwt rhino horns H Rawjee and Co.

IMPORTS

April 25.

S S Portsea from Calcutta Agents Bird & Co—5600 tons coal.

S S Bramiels from Hull Agents James Finlay and Co—25 cases cotton goods, 248 bales paper, 258 cases colour, 1,100 kegs paint, 20 cases paint, 29 cases oil varnish, 63 cases bottles, 32 drums terpentines, 2,213 drums linseed oil, 190 cases liquid metal polish.

SS Winkfield from Rangoon Agents British India Steam Navigation Company—90426 bags rice, 1118 bars pig lead, 200 bags cutch, 530 bags orid, 1226 bags chora, 191 pieces teak square, 802 bags millet, 135 bales cotton, 620 bags jowari, 283 bags white beans, 2727 bags cottonseed, 2622 bags black orid, 700 pieces teak board, 280 bundles teak board, 596 bundles scantling, 803 bundles scantling, 67 bags moong.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE OFFICE SEARCHED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, April 23.

The Congress Committee office was searched by the Deputy Superintendent of Police accompanied by three Subadars. The records were removed. A mass meeting is to be addressed by Mr. Sadhoo Waswani this evening. The people are meeting the situation with splendid courage and the town rings with the national cry of "Bharatmata ki Jai."

CALL TO INDIAN WOMEN.

CHARKHA IN EVERY HOME.

MR. KHADILKER'S LECTURE.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker delivered a lecture on "Women and National Service" before a large audience of women at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Khadilker said it was generally considered that women were the guardians of their religion not because they had done that kind of work better than men, but because their minds were formed in such a way that they were sympathetically disposed towards it. Men on the other hand were fond of change. They were fond of revolutions. Women had to preserve their dharma and that they were doing for their country and on account of that very devotion to their *dharma*. They were capable of doing great deeds for the sake of their country. They had only to take the example of Sita, Draupadi and Savitri to test the truth of what he had said. They were not different from other women in many respects except in their devotion to their dharma. He appealed to women to come out now and help the cause which Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress had at their heart. Without the help of women it would not be possible to reach the goal.

DUTY TO COUNTRY.

Let them introduce the *charkha* in their homes and let them also become members of the Congress. If they thought that the cause for which Mahatma Gandhi was working was for the good of their country than it was their duty to come to the help of their Motherland in her time of need. The man who did not work for his country, however much he might earn or however much he might possess, was of no consequence in the eyes of his countrymen. It was for them to do their duty to their country whether their men-folk did it or not. They were not entirely powerless to do good to their country: they had in their own households much power to serve their country in various ways. If a Government servant could not become a member of the Congress his wife and his sisters and his relations could easily join the Congress organisation. He asked them to discourage European modes of dress in their men and to use the spinning wheel in their homes.

MRS. GOKHALAY.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said on behalf of the Hind Mahila Samaj they were going to have several lecture all over the city with a view to popularize the Congress teachings. She thanked the lecturer on behalf of the audience.

FILTHY BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Encouraged by past experience at times when exposing public evils, let me please relate an instance in connection with a grossly neglected area, which while writing I am—after 26 years—again overlooking the same space, but what a vivid contrast! Then and now.

The area of which I refer was reserved for mach buffaloes between Fort and Goa Streets off Frere Road. It was during the monsoon of 1895, how long this area had been used for milking purposes at midday, and stabling this herd of cattle at night, is difficult to state with accuracy. I should however state here, that the buffaloes at intervals of stabling, were grazing on the Fort Trust Area, i.e., on the then waste grounds about the old "Futher Bunder" or its environs, so that the cattle were perpetually close to the space referred to.

Words cannot convey the odours, the noise, the cursing of the buffalo herds. The pest of flies while light and mosquitoes and other pests at night made life untenable.

I was a visitor then as I am to-day, and although an exceedingly busy man for a time was too absorbed in my own personal interest to notice this fearful condition. Aids to every description of disease as is from time to time revealed to us by statistics compiled by a host of incompetent and worthless officials, finally a stage of unendurance was reached, and I wrote the Municipal Commissioner.

At noon the next day a crowd of Indian gentlemen (doubtless members of the Municipal Board) stood in conference on the side of the site. I have the satisfaction of relating that within two hours, all the conservancy carts, and menials of that Department were concentrated, and before evening that area was cleared of its human, animals, and vegetable filthiness, as I took care to graphically describe to the Commissioner, who was a gentleman conscious of his duty and did it.—Yours, etc.

W. I. BEAUMONT.

Elysian Hotel 24-4-21.
14, Fort Street.

RECKLESS WASTE OF WATER.

Mr. Beaumont has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner Bombay.

Sir,—I regret you have not responded to my letter addressed to you on the 9th instant from Kalyan. Whether, (as a public servant which may I remind you in reality you are) it is within your province to ignore correspondence and to repudiate claims on the Municipality; is a matter of no moment at this juncture. One thing I assure you is that although there may be a break in my efforts for a time, they will be renewed later on when I hope to be more fortified than I am at present.

I have distributed thousands of leaflets (copies of the letter addressed to you) to the Inhabitants of Bombay, and will continue to do so till my claim is recognised.

The recent letters reproduced in the "Bombay Chronicle" from myself and others are treated with utter indifference. Where as they are specific accounts of wilful waste of water which allow of thousands of taps being open and water falling on the slabs beneath at unearthly hours. The extent of this neglect of such a vital necessity is nothing short of a crime, and it is evident that a vigorous action will have to be resorted to, to compel you and your staff to alleviate the hardships of the inhabitants of Bombay by exercising a control of water supply and prevent this reckless waste.

MR. GANDHI AT SURAT.

ON SWARAJ AND RAMRAJ.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 23.

From the 19th to 22nd this month it was practically the Gandhi week following in the wake of the Satyagraha week. Mahatma Gandhi came down with a party on the 19th and toured throughout the district leaving it just yesterday night for Sindh.

Before he set out for his district tour, he delivered a lecture before a meeting of 20,000 people in the Tilak maidan appealing for the contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Memorial Fund. People here were busy collecting funds for the same purpose during the Satyagraha week and yet the response which the public of Surat gave was splendid. Nearly 25,000 rupees were already collected by the volunteers, but the Mahatmaji's presence further induced the people to part with cash and ornaments enabling him to return from this district with money and valuables worth Rs. 35,000. And still the workers hope to collect a further amount so as to reach the total of one lakh at least.

BURDEN OF HIS MESSAGE.

Mahatmaji's tour in the District extended over principal taluka, towns and some important villages also. The enthusiasm was unbounded and wherever he went money began to pour in even from the pockets of the poor and from those of the Parsis as well. The personal inconvenience undergone by the Mahatma and the physical discomfort suffered by him in travelling on bad roads and in bad conveyances have touched the people very much. The burden of his message at various places was about four main points: collection of one crore of rupees by the 30th June, one crore signatories to the Congress creed, and running of 20 lakhs of spinning wheels, and the curse of untouchability to be removed at the earliest possible stage. India's fitness for Swaraj was to be measured by its success in achieving these things. And if they are achieved to-day, the Swaraj was there to come to-morrow. Detractors of N.C.O. and opponents of the Mahatma's movements are now found to say that a novel condition is now tried to be added by the Acharya of N.C.O. in the form of immediate removal of untouchability from India. They say it is a religious matter and had better be kept entirely alone from politics. These people are now beginning to talk that N.C.O. is no doubt the weapon and the most potent weapon invented by Gandhi to obtain Swaraj, but its edge is going to be blunted by the highly controversial question of untouchability.

SECURE RAMRAJ.

Mahatmaji's further advice here was now to leave alone the pleaders unable to suspend their practice and the students refusing to give up Government schools. These pleaders and these students have already suffered in their prestige, as the Government have. The N.C.O.'s are now to show by their conduct the work they are about and win over the hesitating and the opponents. If, he said, only the district of Surat or even a single village were to concentrate its energies on the sole object of winning Swaraj for itself without waiting for other provinces and other people, there was nothing in the world to prevent them from doing so; and again that should be the spirit with which the present programme has to be carried out. If one district or province obtains Swaraj, the whole of the rest of India also would do it to-morrow. Swaraj was further said to be a natural thing, not an artificial thing to be imported ready-made from England or a thing which could be given by anybody either by Mahatma Gandhi himself or Mahomed Ali or Shaukat Ali. As to these Ali brothers, he said they have already won and established Swaraj for themselves. What is wanted is not to be the Gandhi Raj or Mahomed Ali Raj or Shaukat Ali Raj, but a Swaraj, a Ramraj, in which the meanest member of the depressed class and the weakest woman of the country are to have equal independence and protection.

Thus Surat is now rich with this message of Swaraj and feels itself stronger to achieve it.

WIFE ASSAULTED.

How cruelly a brutal husband assaulted his wife was revealed yesterday, in the course of an inquest held by the local Coroner and a jury regarding the death of Tejoobai, a sweeper woman, aged twenty.

Evidence before the jury showed that Tejoo was living with her husband, Khima Malla, at Wari Bunder and her husband often used to quarrel with her. On the 15th instant the husband and the wife quarrelled, whereupon Tejoo went over to her mother who was living in a chawl at Arthur Road. The same evening Khima, deceased's husband, came there and took her away. Two days later, she again came to her mother on account of a fresh quarrel with her husband, and remained there all Friday evening, when Khima again came there and wanted the deceased to go with him. The deceased's mother wanted Khima to call some persons before whom she wanted to explain the matter before she allowed her daughter to go. Khima, however, did not call anybody, but remained at his mother-in-law's place till the next morning when, it is alleged, he met Tejoo, sitting near a neighbour's room and assaulted her with a big needle on the side of her head and dealt her blows on the chest so much so that she fell senseless. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police and died there the next day.

Dr. MacGregor, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, who held a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, said that in his opinion the death was due to rupture of the blood vessels, caused by a fractured wound of the brain which was caused by a needle.

Further enquiries were postponed.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

M. K. GANDHI.

"YOUNG INDIA."

Sir William Vincent's speech before the Legislative Assembly makes painful reading. I shall hope that he has been kept in utter darkness by his informants and that the speech is ignorant, not unscrupulous.

It is a plausible defence of the Government's policy of repression. It is a distortion or concoction of facts. It is an appeal to our cupidity and a misinterpretation of the motives of non-co-operationists.

He says that the declared object of non-cooperationists is paralysis of the Government and that "in their effort to achieve the object there is no source of discontent which they have not used." Now both these statements are half-truths. The primary object of Non-cooperation is nowhere stated to be paralysis of the Government. The primary object is self-purification. Its direct result must be paralysis of a Government which lives on our vices and weaknesses. Similarly it is a dangerous half-truth to say that we have left no source of discontent unused. We could not help using sources of legitimate discontent. But Non-co-operationists have rigidly refrained from using every discontent, if only because we would weaken our cause if we did. The illustration of what I mean will be best seen from the refutation of the very next sentence which Sir William has spoken in support of his contention: "Wherever they find discord between employer and employee, there some agent or emissary of Non-co-operation party proceeds at once to foster discontent and promote ill-feeling." This is not only untrue, but it is an incitement to the two to oppose Non-co-operation. The avowed policy of Non-co-operation has been not to make political use of disputes between labour and capital. They have endeavoured to hold the balance evenly between the two—we would be fools if we wantonly set labour against capital. It would be just the way to play into the hands of a Government which would greatly strengthen its hold on the country by setting capitalists against labourers and *vice versa*. In Jharia, for instance, it was a non-co-operator who prevented an extending strike. The moderating influence in Calcutta was that of Non-co-operators. The latter will not hesitate to advance the cause of strikers where they have a just grievance. They have even refused to lend their assistance to unjust strikes. "Where there is a racial ill-feeling," declares Sir William Vincent, "these emissaries hurry on their evil errand." He must know that this is a false statement. There is a racial feeling between Englishmen and Indians. There is the memory of Jallianwala—an evergreen. But "these emissaries" have been veritable messengers of peace. They have everywhere restrained the fury of the unthinking. And I make bold to say that but for the existence of the spirit of non-violence there would have been more innocent blood spilt inspite of the threat of Dyerism and O'Dwyerism. Our fault has lain in refusing to lick the boot that has kicked, in withdrawing co-operation until there was frank repentance. Non-cooperators are to be blessed for turning the fury of an outraged people from Englishmen to the system they are called upon to administer.

But Sir William is nothing if he is not thorough in his attempt to divide and rule. He declaims: "Where there are quarrels landlord and tenant—have we not seen this in the United Provinces—there again proceed these emissaries of evil to propagate unrest, and stir up disorder." Sir William should know that the tenant movement is under the control of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru whose one purpose regarding the tenants has been to educate them to be patient and calm. Sir William has simply attempted to set the landlords against the Non-co-operation movement. Fortunately the landlords know as well as the tenants that, so long as they are just, they have nothing to fear from Non-co-operators.

The movement, says Sir William, "is purely destructive, and so far as I have been able to ascertain contains no element of constructive ability." It is undoubtedly destructive in the sense that a surgeon who applies the knife to a diseased part may be said to make a destructive movement. This destructive movement bears in it the surest seed of construction as the surgeon's knife contains the seed of health. Is temperance destructive? Are national schools springing up everywhere destructive? Are the thousands of spinning wheels destructive of a nation's prosperity? They will destroy foreign domination whether it nails from Lancashire or is threatened from Japan.

Having attempted to set classes against masses, Sir William proceeds to paralyze both, with the feeling of helplessness and the fear of internal strife and agression from without. Is Hindu-Muslim Unity such flimsy stuff that we shall begin to quarrel as soon as the British guns are withdrawn from our shores? Were we sixty years ago less able to protect ourselves than we are now? Or is it not a fact that judged by the western standard we were never so helpless as we now are? Self-government as I have said before, connotes the power of self-protection, and a country which cannot protect itself is not prepared for immediate and complete self-government. In this one sentence Sir William has unwittingly condemned British rule and proved the necessity of immediate mending or ending of that rule. According to my method—the method of suffering or soulforce,—the country is to-day prepared for self-protection. According to Sir William's standard, the reforms have nothing in them to enablle India even in a hundred years to arm herself for defence against a combination of world powers. Judged by that standard, the reforms do forge stronger, the chains that bind India and make her feel helpless. The speaker talks glibly of impending destruction of every vested interest. He needs to be reminded that the greatest vested interest of India—her self-sufficiency—was destroyed by this foreign domination and the speaker's plan will still further deepen India's poverty.

Even as Sir William has misrepresented non-co-operators' motives, so has he misconstrued their methods. We have not failed in our effort regarding the educated classes. I admit that the response in practice might have been greater from them. But I make bold to say that the vast majority of them are with us in spirit, though the flesh being weak, they are not able to make what from their point of view is a sacrifice. We have been trying to act on the masses from the commencement. We regard them as our main-stay, for it is they who have to attain Swaraj. It is neither the sole concern of the monied men nor that of the educated class. Both must subserve their interest in any scheme of Swaraj, and as soon as the masses have attained sufficient self-control and learnt mass discipline we shall not hesitate if necessary to advise them to suspend payment of taxes to a Government that has never truly looked after their welfare and that has exploited and terrorised them every time they have shown the least symptom of rising against their exploitation.

Sir William has been extremely disingenuous in describing the Government's methods of dealing with Non-Cooperation. Defence of India Act, he will not use against men who have hurt nobody and who are restraining people from committing violence. But he is using ordinary statutes against them in an extraordinary manner under a licence given to him by non-cooperators who will not challenge orders in a court of law. He will not conciliate the malcontents by granting Swaraj, for that would lead to anarchy. He does not bother his head about the two things which have caused all the unrest and which have acted like two active and corroding poisons in the Indian body-the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. He does not tell us what catastrophe is likely to befall India if the Khilafat promises were redeemed and the Punjab wound healed.

He has ornamented his extraordinary speech with an ungentlemanly and insinuating attack upon the Ali Brothers who are putting up a noble fight for Islam and India, and a still more ungentlemanly attack on a 'gentleman of the name of Yakub Sasan,' and an ungracious reference to his Turkish wife.

As I have said it was painful for me to read the speech, still more painful to have to criticise it. I assure the reader that self-restrained as I am in language, the speech has been a severe strain upon my capacity for restraint. I have scored out many an adjective which I believe would accurately describe Sir William's performance. I am sorry.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 24.

The Secretary of State for India had appointed a Committee under the Presidency of Lord Lytton to consider important matters relating to Indian students in the United Kingdom and to enquire into the working of the Indian Students' Department. Two members of the Indian Council, one of whom will be a Muhamedan, and three representatives from India will serve on the Commitee. Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao of Madras and Sir Devi Prasad Sarvadhakari of Bengal are the representatives from India, who are leaving for England by s.s. Sicilia on the 30th instant. The Committee is expected to begin work in the third week of May. Representatives of British Universities and representatives of British commerce, manufacture and trade will also be added to the Committee, which will enquire into the question of the relations that should be established with the universities, other institutions and bodies or manufacturers and commercial forms so as to provide admission thereto of Indian students and any special and technical training that may be needed.

NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE IN BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

A newspaper syndicate has been formed in Bangalore to publish a daily in English and Kanarese.

POONA WATER SUPPLY.

REVELATIONS OF A SURPRISE VISIT

POONA HEALTH OFFICER'S ALLEGATIONS.

The following is the text of a letter (dated 21st instant) addressed by Dr. Krishna Khamvatta L. Health Officer, Poona City Municipality to R. Cone, Esq., Incharge Poona City Water Supply.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that I paid a surprise visit this morning to the settling tanks of the Poona City Water Supply. There were present:—(1) Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, Chief Omcer, P.C.M. and (2) Mr. Bhat, Secretary of the Arogya Mandal) (Poona Citizens Sanitary Association)

Only few days ago there had been a storm accompanied by a heavy downpour. I notice that the two settling tanks, that supplly drinking water to nearly the whole City are open to pollution at all hours of the day on account of its insanitary surroundings. There are large collections of iron nets in different places and not far removed from the tanks. These nets have in their meshes entangled all kinds of rubbish. The banks of the tanks, it appears, are open to grazing of buffloes. For a large amount of dried animal droppings were seen scattered about.

Rags and old gunny bags, broken aerated water bottles, old tins, rotting shoes, in fact every kind of rubbish that ought never to be allowed near these were present A large piece of land to the South-East corner of the tanks is situated on a higher level; a public road separates it from tanks. The distance between the two places is a little over a hundred yards, and it is unfortunate that this piece of land should be utilised as a gadi tal—stand for carts, bullocks. There is always a danger of the droppings and filth being washed into the tank along with the roadside refuse. One is surprised to note that no action has been taken by the authorities in-charge of the water supply to guard against such accidents.

A poor attempt seems to have been made by having a katcha gutter to lead away all roadside water about fifty yards from the tanks, and it appears to be more a grave danger than a safeguard. There is a hut of the P. W. D. used as residence for coolies, and this is onlly about fifty yards from the nearest tank. I am against any living habitation in close roximity of a drinking water supply. Between this hut and the nearest tank there is a very large heap of rank vegetation dry rubbish animal exercise old rusty drums, brick-bats etc. These are dangerously situated near the city drinking water supply. This verp great nuisance has accumulated on grounds that are on a higher level with the tank, and only a stone's throw from the place where chlorination is taking place. There is a great danger of they being washed into the tanks during monsoon. The recent storm has brought down raw mangoes, which were seen lying about and a few were in a decaying condition. It appears to be nobody's business to remove them from here.

The stone-work within the tanks has given way in several places and is overgrown with tufts of green grass all over. I saw a man, his dirty feet almost touching the level of water, removing from the surface decaying vegetable matter, which he collects in a dirty net and dumps the same by the side of the tank, again to be washed in when rains set in. I understand there are four coolies to clean the banks of the tanks and five coolies are engaged to chlorinate the water supply. I saw only three on duty. Two of them engaged near the vats and the other one removing decaying vegetable matters as noted above.

In the interest of public health I would therefore request you to take immediate steps to remove the nuisance without delay, and safe-guard the water supply of the city against surface pollution. For it is my opinion that any amount of chlorination would be of no use if subsequent surface pollution of water in the tanks is not strictly guarded against. A man in-charge whom I saw there, took an impertinent and truculent attitude when I pointed out a few of the above defects saying "Maza kam nai." Engineer Sahib la bola,' and he walked away."

I have etc.,
(Sd.) KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.
Health Officer, P. C. M.

POONA DIST. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 23.

The first of semi-finals of the Poona District Hockey Tournament, for the Alderson Challenge Cup, was played this evening between the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Poona and the 94th Battery, R. F. A., from Belgaum. The visiting team proved unexpectedly weak in the attack, and was beaten off by six goals to one, the Highlanders scoring four goals in the first half and two in the second half of the period. The Gunners were able to put a goal to their account in the last five minutes of the play. The other semi-finals are 1st Gn. Green Howards and the 2nd Durham Light Infantry who meet on Monday next.

SATURDAY'S PLAY IN BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

To-day, the 7th day of the Beighton Hockey Tournament, there were two matches down for decision. Both proved interesting and attracted big crowds. On the Calcutta ground, Sibpur beat Greer by a goal to nil, scored during the first period of extra time. On the police ground, the E. I. Rly. Apprentices beat the Bachelors' Union by two goals to nil, one being scored in each half. The former match was well contested. Greer pressed for the greater portion of the time but weakness in front of the goal cost them the match.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

MUSLIM POINT OF VIEW.

LETTER TO MR. MONTAGU.

Specially to "The Chronicle".)

LONDON, April 20.

The following is the text of the chief portion of the letter which Mr. Chotani, head of the Indian Moslem Delegation and Shaikh M. H. Kidwai have sent to Mr. Montagu.

We beg to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to that part of the report of his interview with us on 24th March in which he admitted England to have been "largely responsible" for the Greek occupation of Smyrna and to have a share of responsibility with the Allies for the occupation of Thrace. The Greeks have committed massacres of Muslim men, women and children at both places. Blood is being shed even now, particularly, at Smyrna as Reuter's telegram published in the British press on the 13th April indicates. As the Indian Muslim delegation was invited to London to represent the Indian view before the Premier we would be failing in our duty if we did not bring the fact to the notice of the Premier that in the eyes of the whole of India, the responsibility for allowing the occupation of Muslim territories by their hereditary enemy the Greeks also involves responsibility for bloodshed caused by that occupation and that the sooner Great Britain gives up that responsibility by compelling the Greeks, if needed by force, to leave Smyrna and Thrace where they are misbehaving themselves and shedding innocent Muslims' blood the better it would be for the reputation and honour of England, and for the solidarity and peace of the British Empire. I tis such responsibilities undertaken by Great Britain in completes disregard for her own and the British Empire's pledges of honour from which India desires to dissociate herself and to noncooperate. Our sacred mosques and the lives of our brothers in faith, traditions, culture and civilisation are in imminent danger of destruction in all those Muslim territories that are occupied by the Greeks. India shares in full "the great uneasiness experienced by the Turkish population, in Smyrna where the Greek military authorities appear to be unable to put a stop to the undisciplined action of their troops' not for the first time.

We also submit the following points for favour of early consideration by the Prime Minister.

CHARACTER OF GOVERNMENT.

1. On the 24th March, the Prime Minister told us that the character of the Government in Palestine was not finally decided. We beg to ask that Palestine being one of the most sacred and important places to Islam, before the character of its government is finally decided the Prime Minister will give another opportunity to the Indian delegation, which now consists of Mr. Chotani, H. H. the Aga Khan and Shaikh Kidwai to present the Muslim point of view so that it might be possible to find a formula that would on the one hand satisfy the religious needs of Muslims, which were safeguarded before at the cost of hundreds of thousands of lives when the crusaders attacked them and the thirteen centuries old rights and interests of Arabs of the land, who are in an overwhelming majority —Jews being only one seventh of the population. On the other hand it would satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Jews and the obligations incurred during the war by Great Britain to find a national home for the Jews. We assure the Prime Minister that Indian Muslims, who are bound by the obligations they owe to their religion will not put forward any such demands as are unreasonable or unaccommodating for the people of other persuasions, if the latter have no ulterior object of domination over or extinction of Muslims and their institutions or the humiliation of Islam.

2. The British army, which consists of Indian units also, should be immediately withdrawn from the Ismid Peninsula because it hinders the union of the two parts of the Turkish nation and the two governments—one at Constantinople and the other at Angora. Further, because Indians of all schools of thought and creed strongly disapprove of Indian soldiers being now employed beyond the frontiers of their own country when no colonial soldiers are so employed and when no Indian interests are threatened. The aggressive presence of Indian troops in Asia Minor, Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia, all of which are Muslim countries is resented quite as much by the Indians themselves as by the peoples of the invaded countries for the reason that it is creating bitter hatred against Indians all over the Muslim east. This may eventually lead to a combination of the peoples of those countries together with their co-religionists in Central Asia and Afghanistan to defensive counterattacks upon India herself, thus jeopardising the external peace of India with that of internal peace.

3. The Dardanelles and Bosphorous should be closed to the navies of all other states, except that of Turkey, as Greece has already taken advantage of their being opened not only to mercantile marine, but to the navies of all states, and is using the straits as a base for operations against Turkey and is also trying to effect a blockade.

4. In order to save further bloodshed, the position of Turkey as it was at the time of the armistice with her should be restored and then such terms of peace be settled as would satisfy the demands of right and justice, and the pledges given to the Indians by responsible British authorities and the requirements of the constitution of Islam.

INDIAN STATES.

...NE ..D OF POPULAR GOVTS.

THE DUT. OF RULERS

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH AT KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, April 25.

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, Chairman of the First Kathiawar Political Conference, held at Rajkot, in the course of his Gujerati speech said:—

Although he did not possess the necessary knowledge of local conditions, the question affecting subjects of Indian States had attracted his attention for some time. The part he took in relation with Kathiawar States when he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and also when he was a member of the Imperial Council, and also when the Secretary of State for India came to this country, is known to some of the chiefs of Kathiawar. At the instance of Mr. Mansuklal Mehta the first attempt to include questions affecting Indian States in Indian political assemblies was made at the Bombay Provincial Conference, 1917-18, held at Bijapur. Last year when a Committee was especially entrusted with the work of reconstructing the constitution of the Congress, the speaker, along with Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Kelkar and others, held that the time had come to make the question of Indian States an all-India question, and the Committee, therefore, decided to include the question of Indian States in the new constitution of the Congress. The idea for such a step was to make the Indian National Congress voice the undivided opinion of India. The sentiments of an unmutilated India in the Indian people were prominently expressed up to the year 1857; thereafter it dwindled slowly and surely as the two divisions, British India and Native India asserted themselves. Even in the time of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji no distinction existed between the people of British India and those of the Indian chiefs and their people, and the leaders of both believed that the greater part of India which was under the British rule was dependent on the foreign yoke, while the portion of Native India continued to maintain its magnanimity for which the Indian people had reason to be proud. Leaders of the people also entertained great pride for the Indian States. At that time the ambition of British rule was to expand British India as much as possible, and, therefore, whenever the Britishers tried to take away any Indian State the leaders of the country espoused their cause against the British. At times deportations of Indian chiefs were resented by the Congress. It is but natural that British officers should dislike such unity. Therefore they by degrees changed their policy, and though the two liked each other in their hearts, yet in practice Indian chiefs and the Indian leaders had to keep at a distance. The Indian chiefs could not have their own way in the matter and some leaders feared that a public institution like the Congress would suffer while trying to maintain such fraternal connection.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES.

The aim of the Indian National Congress being to establish the sentiments of and unmutilated India it has now included Indian States in its scope of work, but the carrying out of that aim depends as much upon the Indian chiefs and their subjects as on the leaders of the British India. The Indian National Congress being a popular institution it is time that it should take up the questions of happiness and troubles of the subjects of Indian States. Yet, my belief is that the question of the Indian States should be discussed in the Congress in a manner in which a question in the household is discussed. Whatever be the differences between the chiefs and the subjects of Indian States, while discussing these the chiefs should suggest the ways by which the subjects might prosper.

The speaker then went on describing why many leaders of Indian thought now looked upon Indian States as a burden to India's political, social and material progress.

If the Indian National Congress would solve the problems of the Indian States the speaker felt sure the States could contribute their share in the welfare of the country. The national feeling had taken birth in the country, but he was sorry that no efforts were made to arouse those feelings by the Indian chiefs. He believed there were some patriotic Indian chiefs who would be prepared to sacrifice anything for their native country if such an opportunity offered itself. It was obvious Indian States were becoming more and more dependent, having forgotten how powerful they could be if they had the popular forces behind them. With the exception of one or two all Indian States cared very little to follow the path of progress as a result of which none of them could have the benefit of making these States ideal. Dependence of the subjects of the Indian States was due to the defects in the administration. Reforms to remove these defects should be introduced immediately and the gulf between the Rajas and the subjects could be bridged by practically making people free. Mr. Patel advocated the enfranchisement of the subjects above the age of 21 in order to make the Government fully responsible as enfranchisement on property qualification had proved harmful.

DUTY OF PRINCES.

The people of India to-day wanted only one thing and that is Swaraj. This was not an easy job and therefore everybody, from the prince to the poor, was in duty bound to contribute his mite in achieving this end. As the sons of the same soil it was the religious duty of the princes of India to help the people of British India fearlessly in achieving their goal. The time had come when all the rulers of India, great and small, must look back on their past history and sally forth for the regeneration of their country. If India attained Swaraj, the Government of India would become responsible not to Great Britain, but the people of India, and this would remove the bond of the Government of India over the Indian States. He also pointed out the futility of the Chamber of Princes, the like of which was not to be found in any country in the world, and observed that princes should meet themselves in person and deliberate without any outside influence.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said: Kathiawar is essentially an agricultural country and so the conditions of its agriculture and farmers ought to be ideal. The present condition of the peasants of Kathiawar is wretched. There are many causes which have brought about this state of affairs. One of them is that most of the Kathiawar States have greatly increased the taxes on agriculture simply for the purpose of fattening the State exchequer. It appears that agriculture being the chief course of income, the tax levied on agriculture goes on multiplying in proportion to the increase of the State's expense. The farmer is consequently crushed under a heavy burden of debts. Moreover the terrible system known as "Bhagatavi" still continues on many parts of Kathiawar. The All-Kathiawar Pattidar Conference, that assembled recently, have passed resolutions for the return by law of the full property rights to the peasants, for the control and fixing of taxation, for opening an agricultural college in the central part of Kathiawar, an agricultural school in every village, for establishing village panchayats and cooperative societies, for the amelioration of farmers and farming. But the resolutions have till now remained on paper. No State, except Gondol, has introduced free and compulsory primary education. There is a great necessity in this country for educating the girls rather than the boys. On examining the figures of educational expenditure in some of the Indian States, I clearly find that many a ruler has failed in his duty of educating his subjects. Indian States should at once introduce national education. Looking to the fact that in this connection you are immune from the difficulties which confront us in British India, it is a matter for surprise that till now education on national lines has not been introduced in your States.

FORCED LABOUR.

One cannot help shuddering on hearing the various kinds of tyranny of forced labour in Kathiawar. It appears that no class of the subjects escapes this misery, and the peasants especially are the greatest sufferers. I warn the rulers on Indian States that if they do not abolish this cruel and barbarous system in a very short time it will lead to ominous consequences.

It is possible that some time may elapse before new forms of Governments are introduced in the small as well as large States of Kathiawar. But there are certain reforms immediately possible and necessary which the States ought to introduce so that when the new reforms some into being the people can easily manage the affairs of the State. The first thing required is that all the States should banish the practice of field labour. If they do not, the people will banish it. Secondly, the spread of free and compulsory education on national lines should be introduced. Along with these two reforms every ruler should confer in its subjects the rights of complete local Government. In order to alleviate the peasants' woes the resolutions passed by the Pattidar Conference should be given effect to. The States should start various kinds of industries. The evil habits which some State have formed of imprisoning individuals without a regular trial or seizing their property or banishing them should be discontinued. The Press Act and such other laws should be repealed. The ruler and the ruled are the same in the long run, and no public meeting in an Indian State can be against the welfare for the State. Consequently such meetings should be freely allowed. The system of forcing prisoners to labour should be abolished and the States should lead them along the path to goodness by teaching them handicrafts. Every State should do away with capital punishment.

NEED OF POPULAR GOVERNMENTS.

Any experienced constitution builder can prepare a plan for the Government of a single big State. But the peculiar conditions of the large and small Kathiawar States admit of no uniform plan. On thinking of the first-class and second-class States it seems to me that if the King and the people deal with the subject wisely and in a spirit of mutual understanding they can be turned in a very short time into excellent constitutions. It is quite easy to understand that the inauguration of popular Governments will add to the prestige of the States. That is the only way of removing the distress and difficulties of the King and subjects alike. Doing away with selfishness and fear the people and their leaders should guide the rulers along progressive lines.

I sincerely wish that the time may never come when the subjects of the Indian States may think it necessary to resort to Satyagraha. The King and the State are their own; and without getting impatriotic they should educate public opinion with patience, self-control, zeal and selflessness. The princes should also realise that times are changed and they can no longer score a victory over the people by repression despotism of autocracy.

PRACTISE BETTER FEATURES OF N.C.O.

I would especially ask the Indian States to permit their subjects to practise the better features of the Non-Cooperation movement like the boycott of alcohol, foreign goods and so on. Unlike British India, the interests of the Government and the people are identical in your case; and, therefore, you should take a leading part in this matter. If you look at the Non-Cooperation movement from this standpoint there is no reason why you should hold aloof or be afraid of it. Owing to their natural conditions the Indian States I believe can lend themselves the more easily to this movement and can indirectly encourage the people in British India.

In connection with the lamented death of Mr. Ramlal Ramarain Hakim we have been asked to announce that Mr. Harilal Ramlal Hakim, who had been working under his father has commenced practice. We wish him success in the profession.

GREATEST DEMOCRACY IN HISTORY.

AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 25.

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes speaking in the House of Representatives with regard to invitation to the Imperial Conference reiterated the fact that Australia was no party to framing the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He considered that the Imperial Government had treated Australia handsomely in asking for their views on it. He characterised the term "Empire" as unfortunate. It was really a commonwealth of the self-governing nations comprising the greatest democracy in history.

He concluded by saying that war between America and Britain was unthinkable.

PREMIER HUGHES' FAREWELL SPEECH.

HIS VIEWS ON ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Recd. 6-30 a.m. April 25.

LONDON, April 25.

Melbourne.—On departing for London Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes in a speech of farewell to his constituents recalled the fact that Australians had lived under the same constitution for a century and had not broken one of the ties binding them to the Motherland. Reiterating the desire to maintain the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the Premier asked "But for the Japanese, how long would it have been before our cities were reduced to ruins in the early stages of the war?" Nevertheless Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes refused to agree to an alliance with any nation which could involve Australia in a war with America. He considered that the only hope of a world peace was an alliance between the two branches of Anglo-Saxons. The world-war arising out of the Yap dispute, would be a disgrace to civilisation. An Anglo-Japanese Alliance, acceptable to America, would mean the saving of millions of pounds.

ALBANIANS CONCENTRATE ON EPIRUS FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 25.

Athens.—It is semi-officially stated that five thousand Albanians are concentrating on the Frontier of Epirus and are fortifying positions in which the Turkish officers are taking part.

A FRESH GREEK OFFENSIVE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 25.

Smyrna.—A fresh Greek offensive is reported to have started on Duchak front on April 22nd.

FIGHT BETWEEN BOLSHEVIKS AND ARMENIANS.

ERIVAN RESIDENTS FLEE TOWARD ZANGEZUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 25.

Reuter learns that the population of Erivan is fleeing towards Zangezur but is covered by the Armenian Troops who are fighting the rear-guard action against the Bolsheviks. A large part of Erivan is blazing and the Bolsheviks have confiscated all possessions of peasants, including cattle and cereals, and have executed supporters of the Armenian Government.

EXCITEMENT IN MOROCCO.

SEQUEL TO SHERIFIAN AUTHORITIES' ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 25.

Incomplete details, which are reaching London via Paris and Madrid, speak of excitement in Morocco following upon the action of the Sheriffian authorities in forbidding Spanish subjects to fish in Moroccan waters. All business in Tangier has been stopped and a Spanish battleship has been dispatched.

AMERICAN PAPER MAKING INDUSTRY.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 25.

A New York Journal of Commerce reports critical situation in the American and Canadian paper-making industry on account of the employers' proposal for thirty per cent. reduction in wages and a nine hour instead of an eight hour day. Men have overwhelmingly rejected the proposal. The journal foresees the stoppage of fifty mills on May 11th when the present agreement will expire crippling the newspapers and printing and publishing houses in North America.

GERMAN NOTE TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

PROPOSED THREE ALTERNATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. April 25.

Berlin.—Germany has sent a note to the Reparations Commission offering three alternatives for the re-construction of the devastated areas. The first is that Germany would re-construct certain towns and villages under German control of the International Town-planning organisation, the second, that she would supply plant, materials, and labour in conjunction with the German Trades' Unions and immediately to erect at least 25,000 houses, and the third is that Germany would appoint efficient contractors with whom the sufferers could frame building plans. Germany is willing to pay the accounts presented in marks but refers the payment in foreign currencies to a future settlement.

GERMAN OFFER.

WILLING TO UNDERTAKE REPARATION WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 25.

Germany has forwarded a note to Britain offering immediately to undertake the reparation work in the devastated regions in North France and Belgium supplying labour and materials for rebuilding clearing ground and the afforestation cost being reckoned against the reparation account.

VEICHS BANK GOLD RESERVE

TO BE PLACED AT ALLIES DISPOSAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

A Brussels message states that Germany has intimated her intention to place the Reichsbank gold reserves at the Allies' disposal in Cologne, but the operation will probably take considerable time.

GERMAN NOTE TO U. S.

FRANCE PREPARED TO TAKE COERCIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.

A Paris message states that interviewed by a representative of the 'Echo de Paris', an authoritative French personality stated, that the American reply to Germany and the subsequent German note containing a new offer to the Reparations Commission and the Allied Governments, would not involve suspension of a single measure of preparation for the new occupation. If British marched with the French to the Ruhr, the French would propose that the Jurisdiction of the Interallied Commission at Coblence should be extended to the Ruhr. If the French advanced alone, a French High Commissioner would be appointed. If the German Reichstag did not satisfy the Allies by May 1st, the French Government were going whole hog in the execution of their right.

M. BRIAND AT LYMPNE.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 25.

M. Briand arrived at Dover this afternoon and proceeded to Lympne where he was accorded the most cordial welcome by Mr. Lloyd George. The Premiers discussed, informally and unconventionally the proposed French sanctions and also Germany's latest note. It is stated that fresh proposals from Berlin are to be expected at any moment.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

WIN FOR TOLTENHAM HOTSPURS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 25.

Weather at Chellsea was unsettled. His Majesty, the Duke of York and Prince Henry arrived just after the teams had entered field. Although rainstorm just then broke over the field His Majesty insisted on shaking hands with all the players. Sunshine then reappeared and prevailed for most of the game but the ground was muddy. Tottenham prevailed over the bad conditions and played excellently. They were a superior side in all respects and were repeatedly unlucky near the goal good shots from Bliss Dimmock and Banks being stopped. At interval the score was love all. Eight minutes after resumption Dimmock scored for Tottenham. Clay, Tottenham right bask, played brilliantly and halfbacks Grimsdell, Walters and Smith held the Wolver forwards. Official attendance was 72,805 and receipts at the gate amounted to 13,414 sterling a record for any football match. The King presented the Cup at the close of play.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MISS' RYAN WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

In the final of the Ladies' Singles in the Surrey Championships Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Peacock 6—4, 6—1.

LORD DERBY ON PEACE MISSION.

VISITS DUBLIN.

WAS HE AN ACCREDITED ENVOY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 25.

A remarkable story told by the Manchester Guardian's Dublin corresponden is confirmed in essential particulars by the Freeman's Journal to the effect that Lord Derby paid a brief visit to Dublin on Thursday on a peace mission. It is alleged that he stayed at a wellknown hotel in Sackville Street under the name of Mr. Edwards. It is said that he interviewed Cardinal Logue before his arrival in Dublin and De Valera during his stay. He was seen to leave the hotel accompanied by two men known to be in close touch with Sinn Fein inner circles. The party took a cab which brought Lord Derby back shortly before the curfew. A Liverpool priest is reported to have accompanied Lord Derby to Ireland. It is assumed that his Lordship was an accredited envoy and his reported visit is regarded in Dublin as the most hopeful step yet made towards the Irish peace, as no English statesman would likely be received by De Valera unless he had unquestionable credentials.

SEIN FINN OUTRAGES.

GOODS TRAIN BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

Fifty postmen were beginning their deliveries in Cork to-day when they were held up by armed men who seized mails in the name of the Irish Republic. The haul was removed to carts and taken to an unknown destination.

Sinn Feiners tore up the railway line at Glaslough County Monoghan with the result that the goods train was derailed. The raiders afterwards burned the train consisting of forty-one waggons laden with goods from Belfast.

OVERTHROWING LOCAL GOVT. ADMINISTRATION.

ATTEMPTS BY SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m.

Recent systematic attempts by Sinn Feiners to overthrow the Local Government administration in Ireland are shown by the documents which have been captured by the Crown forces. It appears that fourteen rebel inspectors were appointed to visit the Local Government Bodies and to try and induce them to collect the rates for the Sinn Fein instead of the Government, but met with no success. An order was then issued, last February, instructing the Republican Army and the Brigade commandants to harass and boycott certain classes of loyal officials and in some cases the rate money was extorted from ratepayers by money and masked men. County Councils protests merely evoked rebukes from the Sinn Fein Headquarters who emphasised that opposition to the enemy regulations was the predominant consideration even though some County Councils would suffer a financial breakdown.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 25.

A report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Imperial forestry education including Viscount Novar, Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck of the (India Office and Major Furse of the Colonial Office recommends that the central institution for training the forest officers in favour of which the British Empire Forestry Conference passed a resolution should be located in Oxford and incorporated with the University. Governments of the United Kingdom, India, colonies and protectorates should jointly guarantee a sum sufficient for normal requirements. It is anticipated that the annual cost will be lessened by the Dominion Governments sending probationers for a special course of research. The cost cannot be estimated at present but the annual cost of the permanent staff should not exceed four thousand sterling at the commencement.

ANGLO AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

ANNUAL DINNER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 25.

At the annual reunion dinner of the British war missions to the United States presided over by Mr. Balfour a letter from Lord Reading was quoted regretting his absence but saying he was thinking of them all and wishing them well. Lord Reading expressed hope that the dinners would continue to be supported because they were a valuable contribution to the high cause namely the Anglo-American friendship.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Justices' nomination to fill a vacancy on the Municipal Corporation.

Mass Meeting at Munji Sett Wadi, Parel Road, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Public Meeting at Mustan Shah Talao, Nagpada, 8-30 p.m., Mr. M. Pickthall to preside.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture at the K. D. O. Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, 8 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. Siam Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m., next Tuesday.

EN GLIS

The Mail steamer Naldera with the outward mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday.

The Mail steamer Caledonia which left Boulogne on the 10th instant arrived Marseilles on Sunday, the 24th instant.

CITY'S MOTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 24th instant was 185 as compared with 137 on the corresponding day of last year and 247 in 1918. There were 11 attacks and 9 deaths from plague and 6 attacks and no death from small-pox.

MRS. S. D. CHOUDHURAI'S LECTURE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdharani will deliver a public lecture on "Patriotism" on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m., at Vilba Villa, Santa Cruz. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

DEMAND FOR MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

BOMBAY LABOUR MASS MEETING.

A mass-meeting of the Mills, Docks, Railway, Tramway, and Press Workers, Motor-drivers, Hackney Drivers, Handloom Weavers, Oil and Gass Workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Munji Sheth Wadi, Parel Road, near the Chinchpokly Fire Brigade Station, to protest against the continued separation of Mr. B. G. Horniman and to demand the authorities to allow him to come to India immediately.

Messrs. Joseph Baptista, K. P. Khadilkar, Marmaduke Pickthall Laxmidas Thairsee, B. F. Bharucha, Annatram Vaikunthram and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle will also take part in the meeting.

All workers are requested to kindly attend.

TO-SAY'S MEETING AT MASTAN SHAH TALAO.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee at the Mastan Shah Talao (Nagpada) to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.), Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," will preside. Important resolutions about Symrna, the Greek Offensive in Asia Minor, the foreign policy of India and the deportation of Mr. Horniman, will be proposed.

Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Shankar Lal Banker, Kaderbhoy, Srimati Sarla Devi Chowdrani, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and others will address the meeting.

All Khilafat Volunteers are requested to attend the meeting in uniform at 7 p.m. (B.T.)

TO DAYS MEETING AT K. D. O. MAHAJANWADI.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha a public meeting will be held in Shree Cutche Dash Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi at Khadak Mandvi to-day at 8 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a public lecture on "necessity of becoming members of the Congress."

All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY LOBOUR TROUBLE.

RESOLVE AT MEETING TO REMAIN FIRM.

The workmen of the P. & O., the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still firm in their demands. They have been out of employment for nearly a month, and yet they have not received any reply from the authorities concerned in connection with their demands. The end of this strike seems to be far distant, as both parties are firm in their determination.

Yesterday evening at about 6-15, all the workmen of the above Companies held a meeting of their own at which Mr. Karkare, Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, delivered a speech in the absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista, who was engaged elsewhere. In the course of his speech the Secretary stated that the Companies were under the impression that labour leaders were preventing their workmen from resuming their work, but he would question them (the workmen) whether they were willing to respond to the call of their masters under the present circumstances. (Cries of "No.") He further stated that if there was any workman willing to surrender in accordance with the wishes of his master, he would not be prevented from doing so. He was, however, pleased to find not a single workman willing to give up his demands at the present moment, and he would, therefore, advise them to be firm in their determination unless their demands (which according to him were quite just) were adequately responded to by their masters.

Concluding, he reminded the workmen of the fate of the petroleum labourers who, after having held out for days together, had decided, at last, to give up their demands. That would not be their fate, he said, if they did not lag behind in their demands. He advised them to muster strong on the 26th instant at 7 a.m. as Mr. Baptista was going to address them.

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A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.). the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not neglect to patronize the performance.

"Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre:

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

MATUNGA TRAGEDY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the C. K. P. residents of Matunga, was held on 21st instant when "THE VIRARATNA PRABHAKAR SULE SMARAK FUND COMMITTEE," was formed to commemorate the unselfish and daring deed of Mr. Prabhakar Balkrishna Sule, who lost his precious life in trying to save a Bania family attacked by armed dacoits on the night of the 6th March, 1921. Several sympathetic members of the public have already expressed their desire for such a committee coming into existence. It is proposed that the memorial will be in accordance with the general wish of the subscribers. Sympathetic and appreciative members of the public are invited to forward their subscriptions and suggestions regarding the memorial to the joint Secretaries on the following address:—

V. T. PATANKAR, B.A., L.L.B.,
Joint Secretary,
"The Viraratna Prabhakar Sule Smarak Fund."
Khada Matunga Rangaries Chawl,
R 60 Bombay No. 19.

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In response to numerous enquiries for copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which the above article appeared reviewing the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a reprint of the same is being issued . . . .

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 26, 1921.

MR. HORNIMAN.

"What, again, is to be thought of a Government system, if it stands in need of administrators who, to preserve its safety, must flagrantly defy the principles laid down by their masters? There is only one answer—that a system of Government which has reached a stage, where it must rely for its safety on internment without trials and suppression of speech and writing, is bankrupt, and stands in need of radical reform. The only remedy is to confer on the people of this country that liberty and control over their own affairs, which British statesmen have declared to be the right of every people, for which right they are waging the most stupendous war known to history. It rests with the men and women of India whether that issue is brought home to the people of England. We have no misgiving, despite temporary checks, of the ultimate outcome." So wrote Mr. Horniman in "New India" on June 21, 1917, when that journal made its appearance after a suspension of its issue for some days as a result of the internment of Mrs. Besant and her two associates. And the words ring in the ears of those who recall how this day, two years ago Mr. Horniman was dragged from his sick-bed, in a most callous fashion, and deported from a country he loved and served as his own Motherland. Those were days when the bureaucracy in India had lost its head completely. Prussianism, having been defeated in Germany, had found its abode in "subject" countries of the Allies like India and the "men on the spot" in this country, anticipating the inevitable loss of their power and privilege, had made a last bid for maintaining their position. But maddened by the unexpected character of the resistance of the people—a resistance based on a force more powerful than their brute force—they lost their head in the way they did. And, unfortunately, Sir George Lloyd, though he struggled bravely—witness his policy in regard to the Ahmedabad and Viramgam disturbances—was also overcome by the general panic and succumbed to the temptation of using a giant's strength like a giant to crush one whom the bureaucracy had for years marked out as its special victim for his unrelenting war against its obscurantic ways and for his unflagging devotion to the cause of Indian freedom.

For years the bureaucracy had waited vainly for an opportunity to strike its foe whose political weapons were as effective as they were open. Baffled in its attempt it resorted to the inevitable device of those whose case is morally weak and unjust. A powerful foe, whom it dared not prosecute in courts of law, because he had offended no law of the land, was seized by the police in his sick-bed and deported by an Executive fiat issued under the Defence of India Act. He was deported in the name of "law and order." Apart from the inherent wrong of the order, no plea could be more absurd than this in the case of Mr. Horniman than whom there was no more vehement supporter of "law and order" and unrelenting opponent of "violence" of any kind. No better proof of this was given than by the letter which, as Vice-President, he addressed to his colleagues of the Satyagrah Sabha, only a few days before his deportation, commending suspension of the Satyagraha campaign in view of the situation in the country. The bureaucracy, being at a loss to formulate any definite charges against him, however, seized upon a correspondent's reference to soft-nosed bullets and invented a calumny about the distribution of copies of "The Chronicle" to British soldiers with a view to inciting them. Mr. Jinnah as Chairman of the Board of Directors of "The Chronicle" finally disposed of these two charges in the famous cable which he sent to Mr. Montagu. Mr. Horniman has since repeatedly challenged all the authorities concerned to prove their charges against him in open court and asked Mr. Montagu to withdraw the slanders uttered against him in Parliament. Mr. Montagu has no reply to give except to take refuge in the fatuous remark that Mr. Horniman is perfectly aware of the "offence" for which he is suffering—and that the matter is entirely within the pleasure of Sir George Lloyd. And what of Sir George Lloyd? He has remained stubborn for two years. What shall we, in the circumstance, say of the moral justification of a mighty Government which punishes an individual on charges he denies and which it itself dare not prove in a court of law? And yet we are told that the principle of autocracy has been abandoned in the "New Era" that has been ushered into this country. Incidentally we may draw attention to a significant fact that none of our "Cooperators," who are such sticklers about the dignity of "Law" and "constitutional" principles, has cared to raise the question of Mr. Horniman's deportation—which many of them not long ago denounced as a most arbitrary exercise of executive authority—in any of the "reformed" Councils where the voice of the people is advertised to be supreme. So much for the delicate, indefinable thing which the Moderates have substituted for conscience.

To return to Sir George Lloyd. It is now clear to every one that the only obstacle in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India is the stubborness of Sir George Lloyd. It is equally clear that the motive of this stubborness on the part of the Governor is the fear of an inconvenient political critic. Mr. Horniman is indisputably a formidable agitator. It has been the wont of men, armed with absolutist powers, not to tolerate formidable opponents who have dared to expose their unjust and oppressive methods. Sir John Rees had a perception of this fact when he was provoked by Mr. Montagu's attempt to shift the burden of responsibility on Sir George Lloyd's shoulders to ask if the Governor of Bombay was an autocratic tyrant. We do not think we are called upon to answer this very natural question. But may we venture to ask His Excellency if the continued ban against Mr. Horniman's return, for which he is alone responsible, is consistent with his reputation as a democrat? Those who have any respect for democratic principles, have had no hesitation in condemning this continued torture—for it is nothing less—of a man who has been deprived of his means of livelihood and his freedom—and, worst of all, who has to bear the mental pain of charges that he is not permitted by his persecutors to meet in open court. We ask his Excellency if it is right that he should permit himself to be the cause of such suffering to any individual, much less to a man who was and is recognised as a popular and trusted leader by millions of those whose country he made his own, and whose return has been demanded by a hundred meetings throughout the Presidency and the country. Is his Excellency's action consistent with the democratic principles which pre-suppose the consent of the people and which, we are told, are the basis of the Reforms? Is it, again, fair that his Excellency should make himself alone the arbiter of the fate of one whom he has judged and condemned unheard—of one who, as a fellow-subject, is entitled to a public trial, if he has committed any offence? And, granting for a moment he committed a great offence, an offence formidable enough to merit deportation,—we, of course, do not believe in the guilt at all—why should the appeal of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught "to forget and forgive," to which the people of this country are asked to respond, be not respected by heads of provincial Governments? Our countrymen, however, have no illusions about the "offence" of Mr. Horniman. He loved freedom above everything else. And the greatest of all freedoms, according to him, was the freedom of speech and writing; for it is a guarantee of all other freedoms. "Suffer yourself to be blamed, imprisoned, condemned, suffer yourself even to be hanged, but publish your opinions; it it not a right, it is a duty." This was his favourite quotation. And it completely reflected the man who did not fear to speak for the weak, the downtrodden, whether socially, economically or politically, who braved hatred, scoffing and abuse rather than shrink from uttering the truth he thought. That he should be suffering as he has been suffering at the hands of his own countrymen, is a shame to England which boasts of being the traditional friend of freedom.

ATROCITIES IN SIROHI.

About this time last year we brought to the notice of the public and the powers-that-be certain grave charges of maladministration and downright oppression brought against the Chief of Sirohi State, in the Western Rajputana Agency, by a number of Thakores and Sardars of the State. The charges were made in the course of a petition addressed by these Thakores and Sardars to the Viceroy of India. Among the charges were those of wholesale confiscation of estates and imprisonment of those who opposed the illegal exactions of the State. We demanded that an impartial investigation should be made by the Government of India into these grave allegations and adequate protection should be given to the subjects of the State. Not long after, it was given out that the Chief had voluntarily abdicated the "Gadi" in favour of his son and the latter was duly installed by the Agent to the Viceroy. We have reasons to believe that the abdication was far from voluntary as announced and that it was forced by the suzerain Power. However that may be, we had hoped that under the new regime the lives and liberties of the subjects of the State would be safe from assault at the hands of the Durbar, but we are extremely shocked to learn that at present a reign of terrorism prevails in the State. The facts as brought to our notice are as follows:—

"In the Sirohi State, there is a small Jagir of Morwada. This village was given as a charitable grant by the Marwar Raj, but at the time of settlement of boundaries between the Palanpur, Marwar and Sirohi States, the Jagirdars of Morwada chose to remain with the Sirohi State. Upto last February, the Jagirdars of Morwada were enjoying their village and the Sirohi State had no right over it. But the last Sirohi Ruler Kesrisingjee, during his long career, on one pretext or another, put Jagirdars in jail, and there oppressed them so much that Jagirdars were forced to consent to give documents giving over their rights over their villages, and of late years, he turned his attention even towards Sasan (charitable) grants. Last year, the Jagirdars of Morwada were called before the State Tehsildar of Mandar, and were put in prison and were so tortured there that they had to consent to a State right of half the Vaje collection of the village. The oppression became so unbearable that the Sardars openly memorialised the Viceroy. The abdication of Kesrisinghjee then followed and on the assurance of the Agent to the Governor-General, the memorials were forwarded back to the new Ruler, who has been given a British Adviser. All these memorials are now lying with the British Adviser, Colonel Macpherson. But the Sirohi State now wants to have the half share of the village of Morwada, and with that object, it sent its Tehsildar to Morwada. The Jagirdars told him that so long as a final order was not passed upon their memorial the State could not ask, and that they were not willing to give it. The Tehsildar went back, but on the next day, namely 6th instant, he returned in company with a Police Officer and nearly four hundred armed Makranis. On sight of such an armed force, some two of the Jagirdars left Morwada to lodge their complaint to the British Adviser and to the Agent to the Governor-General. They applied to them, but before anything could be done, it is stated that the Makranis of the State opened fire on innocent men and women of the village. Six men and two women were shot dead and many wounded."

Of these latter, we hear one has already succumbed to his injuries. It is further reported that the wounded were left uncared for for a considerable time and that even the bullets in their bodies were not extracted for a long time. The corn of the village people is stated to be still lying outside the village ungarnered, for fear of the State police. In fact, the utmost panic is reported to be prevailing in Morwada. We are loth to believe that such horrors as these could be taking place in the State under the eyes of the British Adviser stationed there and that the Agent to the Governor-General should be unmindful of the cries of the oppressed subjects of the State. We sincerely hope that Lord Reading, whose attention has now been drawn to the events, will immediately institute strict inquiries into the affair, with a view to bringing to book those responsible for the tragedy, however high they may be, and affording all possible protection to the helpless people of the State.

Notes of the Day.

Registration of Trade Unions.

The report that Mr. Montagu has given a satisfactory reply to a deputation regarding the protection of Indian Trade Unions has evidently been received with distaste and misgivings in certain interested quarters. The "Pioneer," while making a show of sympathy for the growth of trade unions in the abstract, scarcely veils its hostility to the suggestion that labour organisations in this country should be recognised and properly protected by legislation. There are not only the vested interests of European planters and other capitalists to be taken into account, but the spectre of the political "agitator," masquerading in the guise of the labour leader, is ever present before our contemporary, who, consequently, sees all sorts of difficulties in legislating in this country on the lines of English legislation. We are told that the Indian trade unions, so far formed, have, in few or no instances, been founded on a general proportionate contribution from each member to the funds, that the balloting system is unknown to them and that the Indian strikes are fought without funds or strike pay. Admitting all this to be true to-day, does not our contemporary see that legislation such as is suggested is calculated exactly to remedy these alleged defects? Before a Union seeks to register itself under the new Act would it not be obliged to put its house in order—to have a regular roll of members, enforce regular payment of subscriptions, and lay apart funds for payment during unemployment through strikes or other causes? It is because legislation would help to place Labour on its legs and render it more businesslike than it is at present in its bargainings with Capital that the friends of Indian workmen are anxious to see Trade Union legislation introduced in this country. The argument that there are at present no properly constituted trade unions in India and that therefore the necessity for protective legislation does not arise cannot hold water for a moment. As Mr. N. M. Joshi pointed out to Sir Thomas Holland, who raised a similar flimsy objection in the course of the debate on the subject in the Legislative Assembly last month, the fact that there were no cooperative societies at the time did not militate against introducing legislation to register and protect them. But, apart from this, it is not true that there are no well organised labour unions in this country. More than a score of them can be easily pointed out in each of the major provinces. They are sure to multiply rapidly when legislation is undertaken to register them. Moreover, the formation of such unions would be facilitated by the knowledge that the State would afford them all possible protection against the aggressions of capitalism.

Indispensable Safeguards.

It is easy to complain that at present some of the labour unions in this country, as in England, are controlled by "self-elected intellectuals" and that these are likely to pervert Trade Unionism for political and seditious objects. Mr. Joshi had an effective answer, in the Legislative Assembly, to such a complaint. He said:

But the members of this Assembly, if they take into consideration the present state of education of the working classes of this country, will clearly see that a man who professes sympathy with the trade union movement and says that he does not like the movement assisted by educated people, has no real sympathy at all. At the present time it is impossible for the working classes of this country, illiterate as they are, to manage their own organisations which sometimes grow very big. Even Government have found out that in the case of cooperative societies, it becomes necessary that some outside guidance should be given to them and Government often appoint honorary organisers for this purpose. I would request Government to appoint honorary organisers for the trades union movement also. It is thus clear that some outside guidance is necessary, in the present circumstances, for trade union organisation.

Even at the present stage of British Labour organisation, outside help is not wholly discarded in the case of several institutions and surely in India, we cannot, even if we like, do without such help and guidance for some time more at least, if we are not to leave Indian Labour to drift whereoever it likes. As the "New Statesman," writing on this subject, points out, the perversion for political and seditious objects is far more likely to happen if recognition is not conceded, or if it is conceded grudgingly and in a form which renders it ineffective, than if complete freedom, including the necessary protection of the right to strike, is granted. For the rest, we fully agree with the same journal that the experience of British Trade Unions during the past century amply shows that the mere legalisation of the right to combine affords very little protection unless it is accompanied by certain other indispensable safeguards such as those which are laid down in the English Trade Union Acts and in the Trade Disputes Act of 1906.

Lessons of the Census.

The Census Superintendent's note on the returns of the last census in the Presidency brings to light several important facts. There has been, as our readers must be aware, an unfortunate arrest in the growth of the population, principally as a result of the havoc wrought by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. It is estimated that over a million direct deaths occurred in the Presidency owing to this fell epidemic. The effect of the famine and draught which prevailed in several parts of the Presidency during the decade, though difficult to assess correctly, must have been considerable on the natural growth of the population. The total decline in the population amounts to about one-third of a million in the whole province. Gujerat and Khandesh have, on the whole, gained, while Sind, the Deccan and the Konkan tracts have suffered heavily. Karnatak has gained only slightly. In Sind, whose population had been steadily increasing up to the last decade, there has been a fall amounting to about 30,000. In the Panch Mahals, Rewa Kantha and Khandesh Districts, there has been a rise, inspite of the heavy influenza mortality and the prevalence of famine. Influx of famine immigrants, which is suggested as a probable cause, does not explain the phenomena satisfactorily and we shall await with interest further light on the subject promised in the final report. The Bhil country of Dholka and Dhanduka as well as the Kaira District have, on the other hand, suffered severely, the population in the former tract having declined from 243,000 in 1891 to 173,000 in 1921, and that in Kaira from 171,700 to 122,100. In both the cases there has been a steady decline from 1891 forward—a fact which requires serious investigation to arrive at the causes thereof. A succession of bad seasons may appear to account satisfactorily for the phenomenon, but if it is so, it may be asked what has become of the wonderful machinery of famine relief and famine prevention, which has been held up to the gaze of the world as one of the proudest achievements of British rule?

Depopulation of Kanara.

Both the Konkan and the Deccan show decreases in population "throughout their entire extent." In the districts of Bijapur and Ahmednagar in particular the falls are so sharp that an explanation of the phenomena is difficult on any reasonable inference. The total in each case is below that of 1872. In the case of Ahmednagar, which is even to-day in the grip of famine, the drop since the last decade amounts to over two lakhs. But the most alarming phenomenon is to be seen in the Kanara District, the population of which has been steadily dwindling since 1891. In this latter year the total stood at 946,000, to-day it stands at 401,000, which is only 3,000 ahead of the total of 1872. The Superintendent says that the cause of this steep and continuously accelerated fall is "variously diagnosed by different individual thinkers." We are told that the reasons which the people themselves often give is the increase in the prevalence of wild pig, whose ravages render cultivation both labourious and unremunerative. But this is putting very mildly the bitter complaint of the people against the ruinous forest policy of the authorities in the district. By restricting the cultivable land rigorously and recklessly adding to the reserved forest areas, the Forest Department has deprived a large section of the population of their entire means of livelihood and sent them adrift towards the coast tracts. The percentage of population dependent on an acre of cultivable land in Kanara when compared with that in other forest districts in the Presidency is nearly double that of the latter. Neither influenza nor malaria is sufficient to account for the systematic decimation of the population that has been going on ever since the disastrous operations of the Forest Department began. It is acknowledged by the Census Superintendent that the region is "one of certain rainfall and a pleasant climate." How is it then that the population of the district shows such steady decline during the last forty years? Unless the ruinous policy which sets a higher value on *sal* than on human life is given up, we do not see how the district will ever be able to prosper.

VICTIM OF ABSOLUTISM.

DEPORTED: 26TH APRIL 1919.

FEARLESS ENGLISHMAN.

"Of Mr. Horniman, I can say that the more I knew him the more I loved him. Few Englishmen have served journalism and through that gift, India, with such fearlessness and strength of conviction as Mr. Horniman, and this I am able to say, although I often disapproved of his strong language and invective of which he was a master."—M. K. GANDHI.

"His (Mr. Horniman) were pre-eminently the knightly virtues of flawless courage, intrepid chivalry, of fervent nay fanatical devotion to those world-ideals which are the immemorial heritage of man.

"He thus became a knight-errant of the Indian renaissance dedicating all his versatile and brilliant gifts, his ripe knowledge of politics and political struggles and his profound and vivid comprehension of new situations to the service of the country, revitalising her public life, shaping and strengthening her demands, defending her rights, proclaiming her wrongs and sustaining her faith in her own destiny."—Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU.

INDIA'S RIGHT.

"Let India be unfit, but let India be ruled by Indians according to Indian ideals and it is her right to claim it."

—B. G. HORNIMAN.

MR. HORNIMAN STILL IN EXILE.

IN INDIA'S CAUSE.

FREEDOM'S SERVICE.

"You may strike down, imprison or place in fetters the leaders of great causes a hundred times, but the cause itself will live; and the banner of freedom, once unfurled, though it may fall in the dust again and again, will always be uplifted afresh, to be borne and carried forward by brave and willing hands."

..B. G. HORNIMAN.

STILL IN EXILE: 26TH APRIL 1921.

STURDY INDEPENDENCE.

"But by your leave, I shall say a few words about a friend of India who has suffered because of the love he bore our country. This Congress needs no words of mine to inform it of the many and varied services which Mr. B. G. Horniman has rendered to our cause. We are a grateful nation and our friends are not so many that we can afford to forget or loose any of them. Mr. Horniman, as you are aware, was removed from a bed of sickness and without any respite made to leave the country. That is the way of the bureaucracy. Charges of a gross nature have been made against him in the House of Commons and elsewhere. They have been contradicted and proved to be false, but there has been no withdrawal of them, nor has Mr. Horniman been permitted to return. In England he is devoting himself to our cause, but that is poor consolation for us who miss his wise counsel and his sturdy independence."—Pandit MOTILAL NEHRU in his Congress Presidential Address.

DUTY.

"Suffer yourself to be blamed, imprisoned, condemned, suffer yourself even to be hanged, but publish your opinions. It is not a right; it is a duty"—(Translation of Mr. Horniman's favourite French quotation.)

LOVER OF INDIA.

FRIEND OF MUSLIMS.

(BY SHAUKAT ALI)

The twenty-sixth of April is the anniversary of the day when a great wrong was done to India and to an Englishman who had committed no crime except that he loved India and Indians, and was fighting hard for their freedom. English officials when meeting together in their clubs and messes generally called such a man "a traitor" to his country. He was a marked man and no vile abuse was too strong for him. No wonder that there are now only a few high-souled Britishers in India who have the courage to face all this contumely and yet persist in their great effort to bring England and India nearer. All honour to men like Horniman and Andrews who have done greater service than the whole host of high-salaried, pompous officials. These latter live all their life in India and yet refuse to know it as it ought to be known.

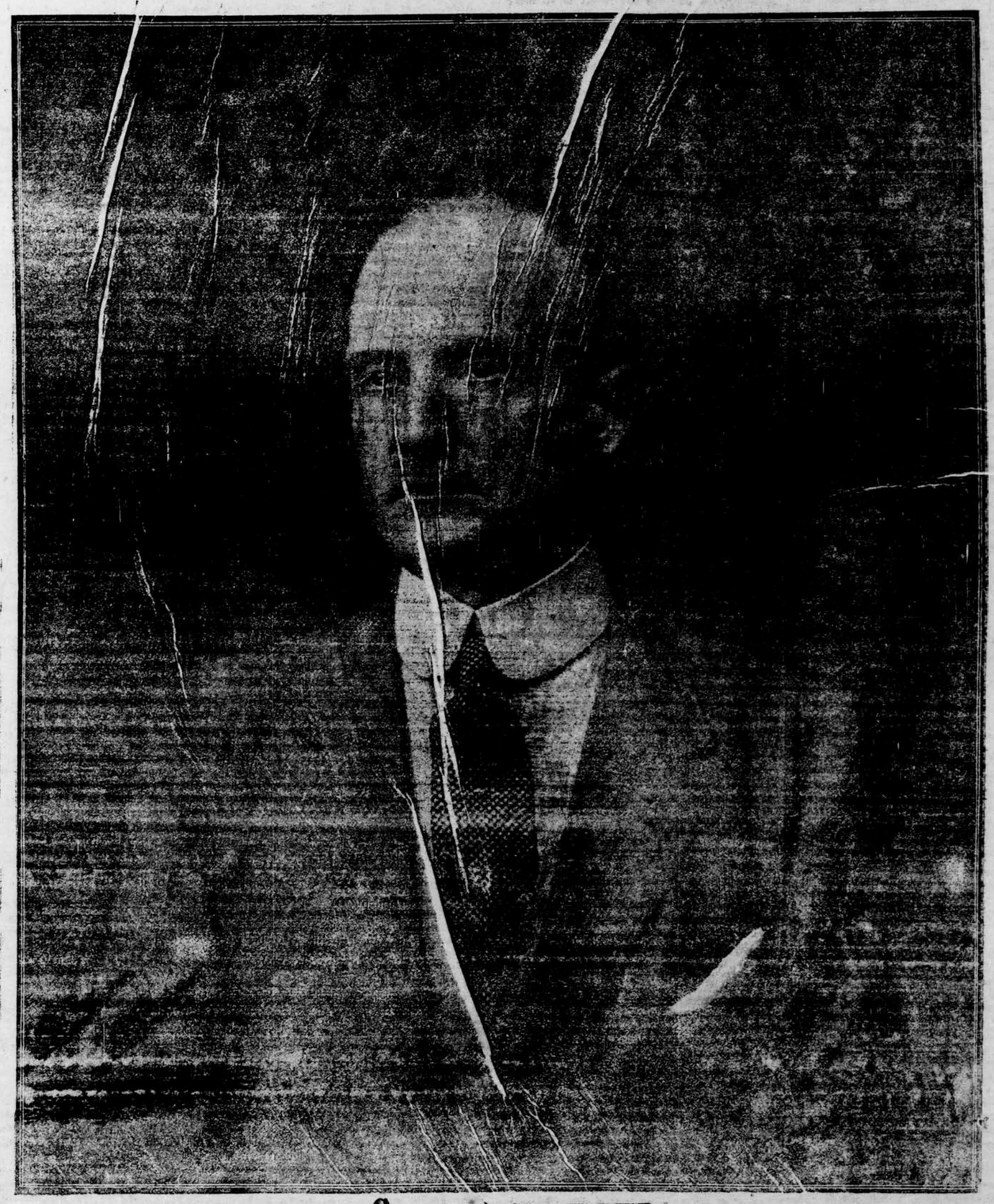
In the fateful June of 1914, while the whole world was moving along smoothly, not even one dreaming of the great avalanche that was coming, I was deputed by the "Anjuman-i-Khudam-e-Kaba (the Servants of Kaba Society) to proceed with a sufficient staff to Bombay and study the vexed Haj question which was worrying all of us. Governor Sydenham Clark, the well-known friend of India, had decided to control and reduce the pilgrimage traffic to Holy Hejaz instead of providing facilities for the poor God-fearing Moslems, had decided to kill all Indian companies who catered for them, leaving the monopoly in the hands of Turner Morrison and Co! Pilgrims were to be forced to buy return tickets while nothing was done to shorten their stay in Bombay, which practically ate up a good portion of the money which they intended to spend in Hejaz. The uncertainty and the loot at Bombay used to upset all the calculations of poor pilgrims and, no wonder, when they had performed the great religious *Farz* (duty) they were stranded in Arabia. Every effort was made to put all the blame on the shoulders of the poor Turk and the Turkish Government; while the blame lay really with our own Government in Bombay who cared less for the comforts of the Indian pilgrims but more for the political propaganda in the Holy Hejaz. However this is not the place to discuss this subject. I have mentioned it because it has a great deal to do with "B. G." and I think probably for the first time it brought him up against the Government. While bidding good-bye to me at the Delhi station my brother Mohamad Ali had asked me to see Horniman and rely on his sure and certain help. The two had met in Calcutta while the "Comrade" was being issued from there and I believe "B.G." was the Assistant Editor of the "Statesman."

Bombay had known me well where I had come twice with my old college cricket teams and later on was placed in the advantageous position of Secretary to His Highness the Agha Khan while he was working for the Moslem University. Bombay had always been good and kind but till then my life was spent in circles that frequented the "Majestic Hotel?" and lived "Malabar Hill way.

This time while I came and stayed at Hotel Majestic as the guest of my friend Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy I had decided to live my own new life right in the heart of Indian and Moslem quarters of the city. We found clean, sanitary quarters between Bhindi Bazar and Umar Khadi Jail near where our present Central Khilafat office is, and there established ourselves and plunged into work. I had seen some of the officials who looked after the pilgrims and they had promised help, but so far could find no time to go and see B. G. However I presented myself shortly after "a Servian youth" had killed the Archduke

(Continued on next page.)

THE HERO OF THE DAY.



BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN;

Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" from 1913-19. Deported without trial, April 26th 1919.

DEFENDER OF RIGHT

HATER OF WRONG.

(BY ANNIE BESANT.)

"Mr. B. G. Horniman, the author of the articles which are published in the present volume is one of those all too-few Englishmen who carry their British principles with them when they come to India and who keep them in the open air during the years of their stay in this land. The commonplaces of liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of person, unless deprived of it by the law—these, which in England are taken for granted as the inalienable Rights of the good citizen, are matters of grace in India, are held at the mercy of autocrats, little and big, white and brown, from the "Lat Saheb," enthroned in Simla, who issues *lettres de cachet*, down to the constable who takes toll of the coolie's basket and cuffs him if he complains. But to Mr. Horniman these Rights are still Rights, and their effacement is a matter of constant pain. He feels, as though inflicted on his own person, the wrongs suffered by the Indian, and with passionate indignation seeks to arouse in the injured the courage to assert their God-given manhood.

"His paper, "The Bombay Chronicle," in which many of the following articles appeared, has been warned, and threatened with divers penalities from time to time, but it has not swerved from the path of patriotic duty.

"For such Englishmen there is always a place in the Indian hearts. And among those who have struggled for Indian freedom, the name of B. G. Horniman will ever shine."

Reproduced from the "Forewords" to the "Speeches and Writings of B. G. Horniman.

A PRESENT TO LORD READING

(BY AN ADMIRER.)

To-day marks the second anniversary of the cruel deportation of B. G. Horniman from a sick-bed. On this occasion the thought uppermost in the mind of every freedom-loving Indian—and Englishman—must be the soulless character of the system of Government which has allowed a series of wrong to remain unrighted so long. It is a mistake to suppose that it is a wrong against an individual: no, it is more a wrong done to a nation struggling to be free, a nation striving to emancipate its conscience from the soul-destroying thraldom which more than half a century of "enlightened" British rule has imposed. The perpetuation of the wrong affects the rights and aspirations of the people even more than that of Horniman, and it behoves the people, therefore, to strive for the restoration of Horniman's freedom of action.

About Government itself, what justification can it have to look for cooperation and good-will from the people when it lacks the courage to own to and redress the wrong perpetuated by it in a moment of panic? Lapse of time, instead of obscuring the position of Government, has determined it by disproving the wild and reckless allegations that were made against Horniman. The impression has grown immensely that it is a sense of false shame that has hitherto prevented Government from doing the right thing even now. The lapse of two years, and people naturally ask themselves the question how a Government that cannot dare undo small wrongs can undo greater ones. Here they are right. A Government which lacks the moral backbone, requisite to look facts sternly in the face, can never be a good Government, let alone an enlightened Government. Only despotisms can perpetrate unheard-of outrages on freedom of person and speech, and when such outrages are directed against men of their own race whose only crime is that they have thrown themselves heart and soul into the struggle for the emancipation

(Continued on next page.)

"NATIONALISM--A PRODUCT OF BRITISH RULE."

SIR E. GRIGG'S BIRDWOOD MEMORIAL LECTURE.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S OPTIMISM.

REFORMED LEGISLATURES EULOGISED!

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON(April 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m April 25.

Sir Edward Grigg to-day gave the second Birdwood Memorial Lecture at the Royal Society of Arts, entitled "Common Service of British and Indian Peoples to the World." He showed in a brilliant manner that Indian Nationalism of our time was not only the product, but the justification of British rule. The time was not yet in sight when Indian unity and security could be maintained without the moral fibre of the British government of India. Attacks against the basis of our rule were also attacks on the foundation of Indian Nationalism but, within those limits Indian statesmanship should soon be shaping Indian policy with regard to purely Indian interests.

THE I.C.S. PRAISED!

Lord Chelmsford quoted the testimony of General Birdwood, Sir George's nephew, that in visiting villages round Rawalpindi after five years' absence on lonely rides, he was received with the same delightful courtesy and goodwill as in the past. This testimony was a valuable antidote to some of the stories which had been reaching England. Lord Chelmsford said that his experience of the reformed legislatures had been wonderful. Their sense of balance and responsibility had been a great encouragement to those who always believed that they would be worthy of the trust imposed on them. He gave instance of the manner in which taxation proposals for meeting the deficit of nineteen crores had been constructively discussed at Delhi, they might look forward with the greatest confidence to the sense of balance and responsibility, with which his Indian colleagues were tackling the question of government in the future. Once again the Indian Civil Service, untrained to popular debate, had been adequate to the occasion and had put the Government of India's case fairly and squarely before the Legislatures. Again and again Indians had told him:—"We thought so and so hard and unsympathetic but, we find him in the Council sympathetic and ready to see our point of view." Lord Chelmsford said, he was confident, that this great adventure was going to be a most wonderful success.

NO DANGEROUS MOVEMENT.

Lord Lytton who occupied the chair laid stress on the fact that Indian Nationalism had not only been foreseen by British rulers in the past, but was definitely created by them. It was, therefore, a profound mistake to regard it as a form of dangerous and impatient hostility to the objects of British rule in India.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DETAILS OF PROCEDURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.

The Standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs has published a resolution with regard to procedure. They will examine and report on any bill submitted specifically by Parliament and invite the Secretary of State for India to communicate matter and information, upon which it is though desirable that the report to Parliament should consider and they will report on any matter relating to Indian affairs to which attention is drawn by the Chairman, members of the Committee or the Secretary of State provided, that the notice has appeared in the advance agenda previously circulated and the committee consider it of sufficient importance and not opposed to public interest. They will demand oral and documentary evidence as required and inform confidentially the Secretary of State and head of the Government department concerned of the subject of the proposed discussion.

DR. THOMAS RUAYLE.

APPOINTED JT. SECRETARY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 26.

Sir W. Meyer has appointed Doctor Thomas Quayle, Director of Education to the Borough of Sutton Coldfield, Joint Secretary for Indian students in association with Mr. N. C. Sen. Dr. Quayle has an intimate and varied knowledge of British Universities and holds degrees with distinction of London and Wales. He has been an advanced student for research work at Balliol, Oxford, and held various educational appointments under Government. Mr. Montagu, in consultation with the Government of India, is appointing a Committee, with Lord Lytton as Chairman, to inquire into the arrangements for Indian students on transfer from the India Office to the High Commissioner.

LOVER OF INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

of Austria and the world was bubbling over with excitement.

Our first Meeting.

I had carefully drawn up the case for the Hajees and wanted it to be published and taken up in the "Chronicle." I called in the afternoon by appointment and was shown to his room. I must confess we were both disappointed with each other in our first interview. I saw in front of me a neat and spruce man dressed carefully in a beautiful salmonpink shirt, a magnificent tie and loking very cool and me, I was hot and perspiring and a little nervous in my bushy beard and a cheap green calico coat (the uniform of the society). I must honestly admit I looked a ferocious yagabond—and such a contrast! We shook hands and then sat down in our chairs. I began nervously the conversation and raced along with all I had to say, bringing out the manuscript. Not a word from him in reply. He was only looking at me coolly. I gave the manuscript in his hands begging him to correct my grammar which was always faulty. I knew very little of it while in school, and what little I knew then I had clean forgotten. He took the paper and remarked that it was rather lengthy and that long contributions tired the readers. I humbly agreed with him but said that so much was to be said about poor pilgrims to make the case clear. He began to read it, correcting here and there and then informed me that he will put it in. I begged him to fight for the poor pilgrims and he promised to do so—and right royally he did so.

We gave him correct first hand knowledge which he improved by visiting the Musafarkhanas himself in the company of his two inseparable friends Umar Subhani and M. K. Azad. In the meantime the great war broke out and Horniman was warmad. He was one of the staunchest supporters of England and her Allies. I doubt if England had a more enthusiastic champion of hers in India than B. G. and yet the reward he got was that he was snatched away from his friends, his great work and the country which he had learnt to love as his own.

In this connection I would mention that in the early days of the war Horniman's coat had all the flags of the Allies pinned on it. So prominent were they that a friend who did not like the display suggested that "the show would be complete if he planted the German flag over them."

A Threatened Libel case.

We often met either at Umar Subhani's or at his office and at times had great discussions. Hemmed in by a free thinking set, a poor fanatic Moslem like me had a rough time of it, my old friends could not help but chaff me on my newly cultivated beard and the green coat to which they were not reconciled.

"B. G." not only kept his promise but fought hard for the pilgrims, so much so that when he could not be quieted by the writings of Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, manager of Turner Morrison and Co., who commanded great influence both with the Bombay Government and the Government of India, he and the "Bombay Chronicle", had to face a libel action and they were sued by the company who claimed a lakh as damages.

Horniman had great respect for Sir Pherozshah Mehta, who towards the end of his life was naturally not as keen a fighter as in his earlier days. Sir Pherozshah was nervous about the libel case as he thought the paper would suffer in its prestige, besides losing money. I promised Horniman before leaving Bombay that if Turner Morrison Company persisted in their silly threat, he was to let us know and we would see that the whole Moslem world was up in arms to support him for the noble fight he had made for the poor Hejaz pilgrims. The country was very indignant when it learnt the true facts and if it was not for the war and the promise of Lord Willingdon who had given me a long interview that he would do his best to remove the grievances there would have been a powerful agitation for starting an Indian pilgrim shipping company to settle once for all this vexed question. We often met together and I learnt to enter. tain the same affection for him as other friends. I left Bombay at the end of September and for some time heard nothing about the libel case.

Early in December 1914, the very day I had lost my wife after twelve hours illness by cholera, I got his summons to come to Bombay. In these days of stress a public worker has no time left for private sorrows and immediately after the 'Third Day" ceremony I started for Bombay; B. G. met me at the station and in the evening took me to the chambers of Sir Pherozshah where there were Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Hormusji Wadia (both plain Misters then) and some other directors. I was in a bitter mood and in a few vehement sentences assured them that if for fighting for an Islamic cause the "Chronicle" was mulcted in a fine, we Mussalmans in India were in honour bound to beg that sum and a little more too from every Muslim home. I gave the names of an influential All-India Moslem Committee that would collect funds and begged Sir Pherozshah for only this much assistance as to appoint three or four good Bombay workers to receive the money. He was very pleased with what I said and showed his appreciation of the new spirit that he clearly saw coming over the Moslem community. He said that he was never despondent about the Mussalmans even when they were opposing the Congress, as he knew that some day they would wake up and then being a verily united people they would catch up the rest and then the real united India would have the chance of her life. How true were those words!

Case Withdrawn.

However that libel case never came off and within two days under orders from the Government, Turner Morrison and Co withdrew the case. This came about this way: Next morning I learnt that one of the pilgrim boats had returned with the Hajees who would be medically examined in the disinfection shed. I went to the famishar shed in the Carnac Bunder and there was shocked to see the condition of the pilgrims,—people who were strong and healthy when they went, came back broken decrepit. They had not gone to Medina but even the voyage to Jedda and back, had been sufficient to shatter them to pieces. I was very much affected and naturally felt indignant. There I met the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the pilgrim department. He enquired as to what had brought me to Bombay and when he learnt that all the unpleasant incidents about Pilgrims' hardships would have to be recalled, he asked me to desist and not create fresh trouble. I replied rather angrily that we all had plenty of constructive work to do and had no time to unearth new troubles. Still we could not allow our people not only to suffer great wrongs but when others came forward to champion their cause, to keep quiet and let our friends be punished for us. I told him that as Mr. Horniman and the "Bombay Chronicle" were being bullied by the powerful shipping company for espousing the cause of the poor Hajees, we should be going to every corner of India to collect funds to fight the case. We could not allow Mr. Horniman and "B. G." to suffer for us. If while doing this ugly incidents came to light which would not do credit to the good name of the Government then Turner Morrison and Co. should be blamed for it and not me. He apologized when he learnt that in spite of a great private sorrow I had obeyed the call of duty, and quickly left the disinfection shed, promising that he would do his best to stop the litigation. That evening we formally heard that the case was withdrawn.

I met Horniman again for a short time a few months before our internment and while we were in duress he used to write often cheering and encouraging letters and send us papers and English periodicals for Mohamad Ali. We were very careful readers of the "Chronicle" and it did our hearts good to see the result of his great effort. In 1914 Bombay was lifeless and dead and to Horniman alone belongs the credit that the city occupies to-day a prominent position in all national affairs. It was a great shock to see him snatched away like that.

Present awakening.

It may have given Government officials who believe in nothing else but repression some respite but the net result is so much against them. The city has recovered magnificently and it will be no exaggeration to say that thanks to B. G.'s efforts and sufferings, nine-tenths of Bombay stands solid behind our great leader Mahatma Gandhi. Bombay nationalists would be glad to hear that while the other day with Mahatmaji at Balsar I was delighted to see the enthusiasm for Swaraj in our Parsi brothers and sisters. They vied with Hindus and Musalmans and gave unmistakeable proof of the truth of the old adage "Blood is thicker than water." Another very pleasant incident cheered Mahatmaji and us all. While motoring back from Pardi to Bulsar, we were frequently stopped by hundreds and thousands of villagers including a large number of women. They offered their mite for Tilak Swaraj Fund and shouted "we would never drink Dasoo." Nearing Balsar we were most agreeably surprised by a huge crowd stopping us in the dark. They were the Christian mission boys and girls—signs of the times! I mention the above to show how far Bombay influence has reached the villages even.

I do not agree with those friends of Benji who say that if he was here to-day things would have been different—no, things are already shaping well. I think his heart would be gladdened to see the seeds he put in bearing such magnificent results. He would be welcomed by all and in him "our Chief" would find another powerful co-worker. It is a pity that the present Governor of Bombay who has the reputation of being an able and cool man thinks that he did a wise act in deporting Horniman and still persists in keeping him out. Bombay misses a dear and affectionate friend and adviser and it would seem better of the Government if it undid the wrong done to a brave Englishman who had made India his home. As to the work, the hand of God is in motion and we are content. Good bye! friend! we will soon meet; if not in this world then in the next, where there will be no Governors wise or unwise to worry the life of us poor mortals.

DEFENDER OF BIGET.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the politically weaker races, the despotism becomes obnoxious.

The Governor of Bombay on whom the final responsibility has been pinned for the downright injustice involved in Horniman's deportation without a trial, is said to have told an interviewer that so long as he is the Governor of Bombay, Horniman will not be allowed to return to the country which he has adopted as his own and which he has, even in his cruel exile, faithfully been serving. The allegation has publicly been made and the Governor has not answered it. It would be quite like if Sir George Lloyd feels Horniman's presence in Bombay will not conduce to the comfort of the Governor. Horniman is not a man who would willingly and conscientiously toe the line to autocrats, however high placed they may be.

It is refreshing to bear in mind the sordid debacle of bureaucratism that Lord Reading is going to bring to bear on his great task a far-reaching sense of justice and sympathy. Here then is a present for him, and the people of India will yet know of Lord Reading's sincerity of purpose by the manner in which he deals with the case of Horniman, whose only proved fault has been that as a journalist and as a publicist he was a terror to erring officialdom. Now is the time for deeds and not words and the new Viceroy might well give a striking proof of his sense of justice either by restoring to Horniman the freedom that has unjustly been filched away from him or by bringing him to a fair, open trial, to which according to a legal fiction, even the meanest subject is entitled. Which course will Lord Reading choose?

B. G. HORNIMAN.

AS A HUMANITARIAN.

Much has been said and written from the platform and the Press about our country's tried friend Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman and it would be nothing but [illegible] the gold' on my part to express my views about this active humanitarian on the deportation day of that great champion of liberty. We all know the serious "crime" of Mr. Horniman that has caused his sudden exile from his sick bed, bringing shame on the name of British Justice in India. His frankness, his undaunted courage, his vigorous fight for relieving the distressed masses of the country which [illegible] made his own, out of compassion, he has [illegible]ted and last but not the least his spirited and unpleasant revelations of the notorious acts and ways of the bureaucracy have unfortunately made him unpopular or rather "undesirable" among his own countrymen in India, who boast of being the members of a nation, who love freedom and justice for themselves as well as for others. But we have seen from our bitter experience from the unhappy happenings of the past and the present that the high and noble principle of freedom and justice is ruthlessly violated in this country by those who have the honour to belong to that freedom-loving race. Of course there are many honourable ejceptions to whom my remarks do not apply a bit. I am sure that in this particular issue of "The Chronicle" many admirers of Mr. Horniman will write about this great man's political and social services to this country. But I take this opportunity to pay my tribute to him through the columns of your esteemed paper, in a different form. I mean I shall say of what I know of him as an exemplary humanitarian.

Mr. Horniman, when he first came to Bombay as the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", was known to me through Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as an able and matchless writer, but I never knew the other high and noble qualities which he possessed, till the time he was introduced to me by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal as an active humanitarian in 1914. Mr. Horniman soon after this became my friend and within a short period of our close friendship he became my colleague in the Humanitarian League of Bombay, of which he is still the President. We had to work daily in the above capacities for hours together, every day, till the very unlucky day on which he was deported.

Vegetarianism a Vice.

Mr. Horniman has been a staunch vegetarian for the last 18 years. When he first came to Bombay he was not familiar with the Bombay Public, and consequently he had to undergo great hardships as a vegetarian. No one can deny the fact that want of decent vegetarian restaurants in this City of Palaces and Palms is a great drawback, and many European and other lovers of the vegetarian food have reluctantly to take to a meat diet. But in the case of Mr. Horniman that was not so. He, as an unostentatious gentleman, used to go to a "Puriwala's" shop whence he used to get his vegetable diet. This was considered a crime by certain people supported by that all-pervading C.I.D., and those who have read the "Britain Defamation Case" can very well realise how Mr. Horniman was taken to task for going to the "Puriwala's Shop." The idea of writing this incident is to show how he has unnecessarily suffered for his being a vegetarian and how staunch he remained to that principle.

Mr. Horniman, as we all know, is a thoroughly compassionate gentleman who can hardly tolerate the miseries of others. Pages after pages could be written on examples of his generosity. Let me ask, who is there in Bombay belonging to the poor and middle classes who has not felt the benefit of the most valuable services of Mr. Horniman during the dreadful Influenza epidemic in the year 1918? When thousands were lying in bed and hundreds were dying every day it was Mr. Horniman who, as the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, daily visited the afflicted from chawl to chawl and devoting his most precious time for full one month and fifteen days, helping the needy with medicines, clothes, milk and even money, often out of his own private purse. Then again his services to the sentient creatures of God can never be forgotten. He has saved many or let me say, thousands of lives from the cruel knife of the butchers and also from the so-called religious rites. It is due to his suggestions that our Bombay Humanitarian League set to work on more effective and practical methods and to-day not one nor two but hundreds of slaughter houses are closed for ever by Municipalities of this country which has resulted in sparing the lives of lakhs of milch and agricultural cattle of India.

Justice Wanted.

There are several instances which go to prove that he is a man whom not human beings only but also the lower animals, have cause to bless; and what a pity it is that so kind-hearted a gentleman is cruelly deprived of his freedom and his livelihood! Mr. Horniman must be legally tried if he has done any political wrong to the country or the Government and he himself demanded his own trial before an impartial British Tribunal in England. He has challenged the Secretary of State of the statements he had made and Mr. Jinnah, the then Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle," has emphatically repudiated the charges levelled against this noble, generous and kind-hearted saint. Is it what is called the justice of England for her own son—I mean Mr. Horniman, who is a Britisher? Let Earl Reading, who has promised to give India justice, read this and give justice to this great humanitarian whose services can never be forgotten by us. Mr. Horniman, in a word, is every thing that is good and desirable. May he be soon restored to us to help us in the sacred work of the political regeneration of this country in general, and in particular to the work of the Bombay Humanitarian League. I shall conclude by repeating the high tribute paid to my esteemed friend Mr. Horniman by an English gentleman, the Rev. Mr. S. Claude Tickle, Vicar of Straiten.....

"Man of the West, when India's history's writ,
In years to come you will be found in it;
For your all-seeing brain, all-feeling heart
Bids you from the Anglo-Indians stand apart.
No barriers of colour, class or creed,
Can blind you to the sight of India's need;
India for Indians, Indians for the world,
This is the motto on your flag unfurled."

Let your readers know with satisfaction that there are many American as well as English humanitarians who severely condemn Mr. Horniman's deportation, and pay similar tribute to him, which are on the records of our Bombay Humanitarian League.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Secy., Bombay Humanitarian League.

HOMAGE TO HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day is the third anniversary of the Deportation of our good friend, Benjamin Guy Horniman. It seems to be the pleasure, the privilege, and perhaps the pride of our popular Governor, Sir George Lloyd, that at his instance Mr. Horniman was deported without any cause, and is refused return without any reason! What does this indicate? Equity or Chivalry? Neither is the definite answer. This attitude indicates three things:—

(1) That the Bureaucracy cannot stand his searching and trenchant criticism!

(2) That the Indian people have not the power to get him back to India, even in this alleged New Era!

(3) And that British Justice in India is at such a low ebb, that whilst a Dyer and an O'Dwyer can go scott free and even draw their pensions from the Indian Treasury, a Friend of India like Horniman is denied a fair trial and the means of his livelihood in India!

We know, how Mr. Jinnah has done his best, but could not move our popular Governor! Will Mr. Jamnadas exercise his new influence and prove the reality of the so-called change of official heart? Meanwhile let us do our duty to Mr. Horniman.

(1) Let us agitate all the time, till he comes back; (2) And let us furnish him with the wherewithals to carry on the fight in England.

To-day India—Nationalist India—pays her humble homage.

(1) To the old Captain of "The Chronicle",

(2) To the master critic of the Bureaucracy;

(3) To the ardent Advocate of India;

(4) To the Champion of Labour; and

(5) To the True Friend of the poor.

To-day India remembers with gratitude, and sends a message of fortitude to her true Friend Benjamin Guy Horniman,—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

APPLICATION WITH MOSCOW IN TERNATIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

The Scottish Trade Union Congress at Aberdeen passed a resolution by 55 votes to 50 in favour of affiliation with the Moscow Internationale.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Reports received in London confirm that a serious fighting has taken place in Russian Turkestan. Many wounded have recently arrived in Tashkent whence troops have been withdrawn to Central Russia. Munition factories at Samarkand are working a full blast. Food is still scarce in Turkestan. Reds are endeavouring to export wheat from Persia.

CABLE ITEMS.

His Majesty invested Earl Cromer on Friday with the Commandership of the Indian Empire.

The War Office announces that owing to a sudden rise the Tigris has burst its banks sweeping away the railway between Kut and Bagdad at four places and necessitating closing for repairs for some days. Nevertheless, transport of troops to India is proceeding smoothly.

The Australian cricketers have reached London and begin practising at Lord's next week. The authorities are charging a shilling admission to practise matches and proceeds will be allocated to charity.

Disquieting birthrate figures show a decline of 61,000 for the first three months of 1921, compared with the first three months of the last year. Excluding the war years births are lowest since 1872.

The "Morning Post" learns from Moscow that Trotsky accompanied by General Budienny has left for the Afghan Frontier on an unknown mission.

Mr. G. A. Branson has been appointed the King's Bench Judge. His father practised for many years at the Calcutta Bar.

New York. It is understood that at a meeting of the Communications Conference Japan and France France accepted the American principles with regard to the distribution of the ex-German cables. An early agreement with regard to the details of the operation of the cables is expected but it is stated that the actual distribution of Pacivce cables will be deferrel until the status of Yap is determined.

THE MINERS' DEMANDS

NATIONAL WAGES BOARD AND POOL OF PROFITS.

JOINT CONFERENCE TO BE RESUMED ON MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 25.

At the resumed miners' delegate conference to-day, the Executive reported on yesterday's conference with the Prime Minister and coal-owners. It appears that they conveyed the delegates' decision not to yield their demands for a National Wages Board and a National pool of profits. They intimated the miners readiness to discuss wages, if those principles were included in the agreement. It is stated that the Prime Minister did not definitely rule out the principles. No new proposals were submitted yesterday but, the Executive recommended that they should be authorised to resume discussions at the Board of Trade on Monday, when owners would present a more detailed statement and fresh facts were probable. The delegates agreed and adjourned until Monday afternoon. The Executive will meet the coalowners on Monday morning.

DISTRESS IN COAL FIELDS.

SPECTRE OF DESTITUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23, 11-50 p.m.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 25.

The coal strike has now lasted for three weeks and widespread distress in coalfields throughout the country grows more acute daily. In some districts the grim spectre of destitution overshadows the miners' homes. Consequently a Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress the Executive Committee of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party have urgently appealed to all classes in country for funds to save the starving wives and children.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

RESUMPTION OF WORK EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

As a result of yesterday's developments in the industrial situation a strong hope exists of an early resumption of work pending continuation of the discussion on the largest issue of a National Pool.

TRANSPORT HEADQUARTERS VACATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 25.

The raiders of the transport headquarters have vacated the premises on an understanding that the Executive investigates their complaints.

COAL INDUSTRY RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Light was to-day thrown on the coal industry returns in the course of the past seven months by Mr. Bridgeman in the House of Commons, showing that in 1914 wages amounted to 90 millions and profits to 21 millions, while in the last year wages amounted to 264½ millions and profits to millions.

THE CONFERENCE OPENS.

BUSINESS BEGUN RIGHT EARNESTLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 26.

The Lympne Conference has opened under the happiest auspices. Within a few minutes of the landing at Dover, M. Briand was whisked off in Sassoon's motor and there was a marked absence of formality when shortly afterwards he met Mr. Lloyd George on the threshold of Sassoon's Villa. The meeting resembled a friendly visit rather than a momentous International Conference. The Premiers shook hands and disappearing into the interior of the house sank into arm-chairs beside the fire and plunged into business without any formality. They chatted for two and a half hours and then adjourned for tea and a stroll in the garden.

The Conference is proceeding in an unwonted atmosphere of Allied solidarity to which President Harding's reply to Germany's request to mediate has considerably contributed. Evidently Germany is not unmindful of this fact, and is hastening to make fresh proposals of which yesterday's offer concerning the restoration of the devastated areas is regarded as a first instalment. The fact that her efforts will not be entirely successful is indicated by the announcement that M. Briand spent the majority of yesterday's meeting explaining a plan for the occupation of Ruhr, whether Germany produces fresh plans or not.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND RAILWAY BOARD.

The present system of Government control, the Railway Board, the policy of non-intervention pursued by the Board in many important matters that require interference and close scrutiny, and the greater freedom enjoyed by the companies managing the state lines, are all due to the recommendations made by Robertson in 1903 and their adoption by the Secretary of State for India, almost in entirety regarding policy and State control. Thus the peculiar position has been brought about in that while in many countries Government control over private owned and private managed railways has been becoming more and more stringent during the past twenty years, the control of the authorities in India has been dwindling to almost vanishing point over companies managing State lines.

An Audacious and Preposterous Pronouncement.

In a country like the United States where the railways are all private owned and operated and the State is not at all financially interested, Congress has given the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to substitute reasonable maximum rates for those it found excessive (Hepburn Act 1906) and to prevent proposed advances in rates which it found unreasonable. (Mann-Elkins Act 1910). The position of India has so deteriorated in this respect that, a President of the Railway Board, Sir T. Wynne, had the audacity to make a startling pronouncement, which the Government permitted to pass unchallenged, in the Legislative Council (1912) that the Government has no power to order a railway company to quote special rates even though it happens to own all the railways in India." We are now face to face with a dilemma. If the Government has no power, as Sir T. Wynne asserted, then such an intolerable State of affairs cannot be tolerated even for a moment. If such an interpretation, on the otherhand, be held as not a fair presentation of the case, the question arises why did the Government remain silent on that occasion and act there upon. This point will be presently dealt with.

Robertson's Report.

Before the formation of the Railway Board, the Railway Department was a branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India under the charge of the member for the P. W. D., and managed by a Secretary with three Deputy (Traffic, Accounts, and Construction), four under, and four Assistant Secretaries, seven Consulting Engineers (with deputies) for seven railway circles all over India, and seven Government Examiners of Accounts. The Consulting Engineers, who were in immediate control of the railways on behalf of the Government and had extensive powers, were regarded by the managing and guaranteed companies as a lion in their path. So also were the Government Examiners disliked by the companies.

Its Fundamental Fallacies.

The fundamental fallacies of Robertson's reasoning and report were:—

(i) His view that the Consulting Engineers were an obstacle to the sound working of railways and therefore should be abolished. (ii) His adverse opinion on the functions of the Government railway examiners, who were also to be swept away. (iii) His advocacy of the company *regime*, based not on Indian conditions, but on insular prejudice and the discarded nostrums of the Manchester school of economics: (iv) His preposterous *obiter dictum* "that there was and could be no antagonism between the interests of the State and those of the managing companies, and that they were identical. (v) His entire disregard of the enormous financial interest of the State, and the position of the State on behalf of the people as the predominant partner with all the consequential stake and concern. (vi) and his special plea for the removal of all control of the finance department and the grant of absolute freedom to the companies to spend the allotted sums as they liked without any check and to run the railways as they pleased regardless of consequences.

The Railway Board.

Instead of strengthening the Railway Department of the Government by the addition of special officers at headquarters to deal with traffic rates, rolling stock, and other important matters and the coordination of the work of the Consulting Engineers, a Railway Board, practically independent of and outside the Government of India was set up, and the Consulting Engineers were abolished. The Board consists of a Chairman, and two members with a Secretary and Secretariat establishment. The President has the status of a Secretary to the Government of India.

The Eight Branches.

The work of the Board is divided into eight sections (1) Establishment, (2) Railway Construction; (3) Railway Traffic, (4) Railway Projects and General, (5) Railway Stores, (6) Railway Statistics, (7) Drawing (8) Audit and Accountants. With the exception of the Audit and Accounts branch which is under the Accountant General of Railways, the branches are in charge of four assistant secretaries, who are all junior officers. The establishment branch deals with the establishment organisation of the various branches of State railways, management, engineering, traffic, locomotive, carriage and wagon stores, telegraph, medical, signalling, etc., gratuities, provident fund, compensation, etc. The construction Branch deals with programmes of railway construction, surveys, estimates, inspection, famine relief works, etc. The Traffic Branch deals with train accidents, rates and fares, complaints from the public, etc. The statistical Branch deals with all statistical returns and prepares the Administration Report. It is evident that four junior officers are not the persons to deal with the many important matters that require close scrutiny and control. The result has been that control is practically non existent.

Powers of Government.

The question has been asked whether the powers possessed by the Government are adequate or not and in several quarters the answer has been given that they are not. This is a point that requires careful examination. The plea that insufficiency of powers—if true—has been the reason for non-exercise of Government control cannot be accepted for the reason that adequate powers should have been taken when ever such a course was found necessary. What are the facts?

General Control.

The main provisions of the contracts under which the companies work state lines are: (i) The company is bound to keep the line in good repair, in good working condition, and fully supplied with rolling-stock, plant and machinery, to keep the rolling-stock in good repair and in good working condition and to maintain a sufficient staff for the purposes of the line—*as to the satisfaction* of the Secretary of State. (ii) The Secretary of State may require the company to carry out any alteration or improvement in the line, or in the working, that he may think necessary for the safety of the public or for the effectual working of the line. (iii) The main service is to be such as the Secretary of State may require and the rates and fares are to be subject to his approval. (iv) In all other matters relating to the line the company is made subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary of State, who may appoint such persons as he may think proper for the purpose of inspecting the line, auditing the accounts, or otherwise exercising the power of supervision and control reserved to him.

Financial powers of Control.

(a) The company has to keep such accounts as the Secretary of State may require, and these are subject to audit by the Secretary of State. (b) All the moneys received by the company in respect of the under taking, whether on capital or revenue account, have to be paid over to the Secretary of State. (c) All expenditure by the company has to be stated and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Control regarding Rates and Fares.

Regarding the contro over rates and fares this is what the contract with the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company says:—"the Government *to authorise* maximum and minimum rates, and *prescribe* the various *classes* of passengers and goods as well a the extent to which, within the maxima and minima, the Company *shall vary* the rates in respect of distance, weight or special conditions. The contracts with the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. run thus: The Government will from time to time authorise maxima and minima rates, and prescribe the several classes and descriptions of passengers and goods to which such rates shall be applicable, as well as the extent to which, within the authorised maxima and minima, the company may vary the said rates. The Railway Board may at any time require the company to quote such rates over the undertaking for both passengers and goods to and from the western ports between Karachi and Bombay, inclusive, including a rate from stations of origin and delivery where the route is either entirely or only partly over the undertaking, so as to secure equal treatment of such ports.

Powers of Control Ample.

From what has been said it is quite clear that the ordinary powers of control possessed by the Government—direct and indirect—general, financial, and relating to rates and fares are ample. The victum of Sir T. Wynne the ex-president of the Railway Board is unenable in the face of facts. I have particularly cited the contract with the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company as he was its agent before entering the Railway Board and its Managing Director since leaving the Railway Board. There are a hundred ways of exercising Government control if the Government mean business.

The Government Director and Power of Veto.

So far about the ordinary powers. There is also the extraordinary power of absolute veto. The Government Railway Director or India office who is ex-officio Director of all the companies boards in London, is armed with an absolute veto, and, if necessary, can veto all proceedings.

This being so, if the Government gives broad hint to the managing companies on any important matter, and makes up its mind to get what it wants there would be no obstacle. In this connection I would mention an incident that happened when the Railway Committee sat here. In my written statement I drew attention to the power of veto. Sir William Acworth, who had been porpously maintaining that the Government powers of control are not ample—was very angry and partically asserted that the power of veto did not exist in practice. On my questioning him when and how it ceased to exist, he tried to bully me, and as I struck to my guns he modified his view and stated that the power was not exercised as it was found not useful. When I asked him whether he had any authority for that interpretation from the Secretary of State or the Government of India, he absolutely collapsed and drawlingly blurted out that it was only his personal opinion.

The Railway Board: A Failure.

Even since the establishment of the Railway Boards there has been less and less of control over the companies working the State lines who's the interests of the country have necessitated greater and comprehensive control. As the Board has been dominated by the ex-agents of the Railway it is not surprising that it has become a department of the Railway companies rather than a department of control over the companies. The Board has been able to exercise control over the companies only in matters of detail, and not in matters of principle

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

A HUGH BUNGLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I shall thank you to kindly find space in your paper for the following:—

From the census reports just published, it appears, that, the Population of Bombay about 12 lakhs. In the last census it was 10 lakhs. Excess about a couple of lakhs. Deducting therefrom the vast concourse of people, who have temporarily migrated from the famine and other districts, and who are now employed by the thousands on so many works going on at present, the real increase dwindles down considerably.

When the duplication of the Tansa pipe was discussed in the Corporation a few years back, it was asserted with the greatest emphasis, that the same would supply the wants of the people if the population was doubled, that is to say, became 20 lakhs, and even if there was deficient rainfall for 5 successive years.

How hollow this has proved, by a partial failure of rains last year, even when Tansa was full and overflowing, the situation shows most vividly. Heaven forbid, but what if this year's rainfall proves as defective as last year? Leaving aside a deficiency of 5 successive years?

From the short reports of the discussion in the Corporation which appeared last week in the papers, it was evident that among other things that I had written about, and which you were good enough to publish a couple of months ago, the following facts have unfortunately proved true:—

1. That the Tansa aqueduct near Bhandup has been wrongly constructed, and

2. That the tunnel to the North of it has given way and has been partly blocked up.

These causes have to a very great extent prevented the free flow of water from Tansa, and the benefit of these obstructions has resulted in feeding Tanna.

Wells have been closed to prevent Malaria: and large works constructed to remove the storm water. Malaria persists nevertheless in a far more serious nature.

The wells used to collect the rain water, and thus the subsoil water was more or less sweet and useful in years of shortage like the present one. Their closing up and the removal of every drop of rain has caused the leakage from defective drains to percolate in the soil contaminating the subsoil water wholesale and whenever the wells were reopened the water was found to be sullied and unpotable.

The Powai scheme was given up at the very strong and sensible opposition of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, as the water was declared to be unfit for Human Consumption. The machinery bought for pumping etc., was, I am told subsequently sold for 2 annas in the rupee, and now similar machinery is to be repurchased at about the three times the former price, and the Powai Pond is supposed to supply a large part of Salsette.

All this has been, and is, a huge bungle. A public enquiry is absolutely necessary, in the best interests of the local Municipality, the Government, and the people, when the health of India along with that of Bombay is concerned.

That Bombay has been made into one of the most insanitary cities of the world goes without saying. And that being the principal port on the west coast it is the primary receptor, dis-seminator and reservoir of all the fell diseases imported from outside, is a proved fact. Witness, the dissemination of influenza throughout India causing the deaths of over 60 lakhs of human beings in a very short time: and the persistence of that disease in the City since then.

It is a fortunate thing that, just at present, the Municipal Commissioner as well as the Governor of Bombay are men of zeal and possess knowledge of engineering given to few: nevertheless, they are likely to be transferred to other sphere of action, and hence it is all the more necessary, that, an exhaustive and comprehensive public enquiry should be set on foot immediately to remedy the existing evils, and if money is to be spent on bigger and more extensive works in order to meet the present and future wants, the same be spent in the best manner possible. There should be no Ponds like Powai with their stupid paraphernalia of pumps, no badly constructed aqueducts, or collapsable tunnels, attenuated valves, when arranging for future supply.

It is absolutely necessary to draw the serious attention of every one concerned to the fact that, along with other causes, which have produced restlessness in all the classes of the public of Bombay, the principle factors are:—

1. Insanitary houses-water closets having been choked up.

2. Disease and death consequent upon same.

3. Insufficient and poor water supply: which in some districts is given at all odd hours of the night, causing sleeplessness, consequent ill-health and souring of temper.

4. Altercations and bickerings at almost every water tap, and every floor, in all Chawls and Buildings.

These are becoming very bitter every day and will soon lead to a fracas at the least unexpected place and thus set a spark to violent outburst with disastrous consequences all round.

The time of apathy and indifference towards vital questions of air and water has passed long since.—Yours, etc.

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bombay, April 19.

WATER FAMINE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are doing yeoman service by publishing the grievances of the public with regard to water-supply: it is desirable that this agitation should grow in volume everyday and the City Fathers taken to task for their neglect to the very life and existence of the rate-payers. Bombay is becoming a sleeping city—there had been so many meetings on various political subjects, but still it looks as if the people are still pondering over the present situation—the very want of fire or energy is felt keenly everywhere—but such should not be the case—we must exert ourselves and see that the wrongs done to us are undone—that the neglect shown to our needs and wants rectified—that the mistakes be corrected and condoned. Unless we can come to that point of decision whatever we may try to do will never meet with success—it will be a half-hearted affair. We do not like to see repetitions of the same. The present crying need of Bombay is water—water for drinking—water for household purposes—water for keeping ourselves in a sanitary condition—water for flushing our closets and bath-rooms—should we be denied of this vital necessity of life? Should we be subjected to the vagaries of a few over-indulged officers and their subordinates and remain satisfied with their stereo-typed reply. The Commissioner's statement made me open my eyes—what? We are getting as much water as that! Not even 20 gallons for three heads!! Then, where does the rest of water go? It leaks out of the mains, but still it is counted as water supplied to ratepayers!!!—Yours, etc.,

"LEAKAGE."

CORRUPTION ON RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one taking some interest in the Railways, I am glad that, in these days of political controversees and Legislativ meetings, you have found time, and space in your journal, for a leader on the above subject in your issue of dated 22nd March 1921, your observations that, unless these Railways are managed by the state, the complaint would never cease is the opinion of the public. I am one of those persons, who has worked more than one Railway in various capacities, including the Railw Police—and one who was asked to give evidence before the Railway. Police Committee in Madras.

In the memorandum, I ventured to submit to the President, I did not hesitate to say that corruption is prevalent, amongst this staff in the Railways, and thefts and extractions are generally done by the menials, with the connivance of the Rail way staff. I have, suggested certai methods for their prevention, I am sure two or three members of the Committee, in addition to the President, have, to certain extent, agreed with my views, am also sure, that if remedial measures as should be suggested by this Committee are adopted, corruptions, are likely cease, with thefts and extractions fro the consignment.

In his statement, before the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Sir George Barnes, publicly stated that the complaints of receiving money for wagons from the merchants by the European station masters are nothing practically when compared with the complaints, against the Indian stationmasters. As one, who was connected with the Railways for about 25 years, can unhesitatingly say—and I am sure that there would be several hundreds of railwaymen to corroborate my statement—that this statement is only literaly true, and not based on facts. I say literally true, for, no merchants' money directly pass to the hands of a stationmaster from a merchant, for the simple reason, that, there is hardly a station, where a European is a Goods clerk, as the whole staff of goods and parcels traffic in all the Railway stations, consists of Indians, and Indians alone. But if inquiries are instituted by the officers, they can easily understand, what percentage of this illegal money goes to the pockets of these European stationmasters. In fact, I have heard of cases, in which these poor Indian Goods Clerks, who were in the habit of paying weekly so much to these Europeans, during the busy traffic season. The fact is, that these European stationmasters, happen to be in charge of big stations, the Traffic Inspectors happen to be their friends or relations and even the District Traffic officers are more easily accessible to them than to those Goods Clerks, with the result that, if no regular tipping is made by them, to their Europeans stationmasters, these gentlemen find it a very easy task, to see that their Goods Clerks are harmed. There have been also cases, in which, honest Goods Clerks are harmed by these Europeans, Eurosians or Anglo-Indians because these Indians would not tip them. Another difficulty with these Europeans subordinates, is, that they do not have generally how to talk to these merchants, their agent, or the brokers, and hence a member of the Goods Shed staff, has to be their agents for such illegal collections of Mamool.

Whilst these are the facts, I am surprised that the European Head of the Railway Department, in India, should have assumed that Indian subordinates only or corrupt, and the European generally are honest. Not only in connection with the illegal income from the Goods shed, do these Europeans generally go in for share, but also in all the other branches of a Railway station, such as, parcels, booking of passengers, and collections by the Ticket inspecting staff. As guards of trains, many a passenger can tell you that the guard has been tipped by him and these European guards are also tipped by the station masters or the merchant, in connection with Reserve accommodations or carrying of perishable parcels. I have heard that such practices exist in all the Railways, and I have also personally seen instances in the three Railways, I served.

If my statements are doubted, inquiries can be instituted by responsible officers, and the matter settled once for all, as such a statement is very discouraging to the poor Indians, wishing in the Railways. Mr. H. W. Perry, of Trichinopoly,—over a Railway Traffic officer himself—wrote to the "Madras Mail" some time back, to the effect, that, complaints of bribery are made unnecessarily, and when attempts are made, these complaint are never profied, and that such allegations, against the hard working subordinates the Railways, should not be made, I do not, of course, by this statement, conclude that there is no corruption whatever in the Railways have stated before, and I say again that there is corruption, for which even the merchants are responsible and for such corruptions, the whole of the Railway staff—the Indian or the Europeans,—are also equally responsible.

The reminds me again of a Committee recently sitting in England also as I find from the London "Times", enquiring into these pilferages of or extractions from the articles entrusted to the Railway Companies in England—Is it not clear from this fact, that an average Indian is as honest as an Englishman, but, he is painted blacker in India, by an Englishman for the Indians, unfortunately have no voice practically, in the administration of their own country.—Yours, etc.

K. A. VENKATESWARA IYER.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Enough has already been said in your esteemed columns with regard to the urgency of State management of Railways, so far as the public and mercantile view point is concerned, but it is none the less too much to expect, the staff point of view also occupying equal attention. At least, the affairs relative to the clerical staff of the G. I. P. Ry., richly warrants the desirability of State management. The racial bar of superiority over merit has already crippled the Indian staff, more familiarly called the 'C' class, and notwithstanding the fact that this once formed a subject matter in the Legislative Assembly, yet time has not neared for its abolition. As if the havoc accruing from the racial discrimination was not enough to damp the numble aspirations of the staff it seems even the common law of humanity has unhappily not been allowed to have its sway, so that the 'C' class clerical life has been one consecrated to drudgery. The service agreement is by itself conclusive of the fact, but letting alone the disabilities what lends humour to these arbitrary powers is the one fact that more often than not the law of autocracy is not spread whenever these powers come to be enforced on the "natives" in the names of official prestige. For instance the discretionary measures of finding the staff or discharging them. Observation goes to show that no fixed rules govern their execution and the word 'discretionary' holds good literally, so that if it should please the official whim to carry out such a measure there may not be necessarily cause of action.

Next come the imposition of over-time duty for the "native" staff which under the assumed 'exigencies of service' has become quite a law through outside the Service agreement. Before this law, however, neither the consideration of Health, nor domestic responsibility or for that matter any circumstantial disability can have any weight, so that failing to abide by it either means a fine or a discharge or sometimes both. The sources of justice, however, are again barred in the name of the highly honored Official prestige.

How many solid instances go to corroborate the above statement it is not possible to state. If unfortunately there have not been any in the past, it can however be authoritatively said that a beginning has been made in the Traffic Department where a clerk has been fined to extent of Rs. 5, and subsequently discharged for no other offence than his inability to work later than 7 p.m. the stipulated office hours being 10-30 to 5-30. Ere this practice however gets into law, it is indeed desirable that it be nipped in the bud as otherwise it would tend to launch the administration into ridicule.

As regards overtime duty, this is too common an observation in the Traffic Department. It may be remarked that the Company is in no way within its rights to force this on the staff and if the assumed 'exigencies of service demand it is but right to expect some compensation for it. The Board of Directors have been pleased to empower the Agent to allow this per their letter No. 79 of 18-9-1908 para 4. (vide Agent's Handbook, Item 12 on P. 473) Will the Agent say whether it is dead letter now? Indeed this state would not have been possible under State management!

Last but not the least, the powers of fining the staff as also discharging them in season and out of season without assigning any reason may also occupy the attention of the Agent. These arbitrary powers without checks and safeguards are not quite safe in the hands of the Railway bureaucracy particularly that authorising officials' "to dismiss staff for any reason that may appear sufficient to the former." Perhaps the last clause of the Service agreement lends a loophole for such action. I think in the interests of the administration no less than the staff these powers may with better advantage be enforced with the approval and sanction of the Agent alone, at least till such time State-management becomes a reality. The G. I. P. Ry clerical union may do well to bring to the notice of the Agent the varied disabilities of service and get them remedied.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish this letter at an early date.—Yours etc.

ANTI-AUTOCRAT.

Bombay, April, 21.

ANGLO-INDIA COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter of the Jodhpur shareholder, I have to observe as follows:—

(1) The Directors have resumed the charge of the Company only last week.

(2) Fancy prices were paid by the old Directors and Agents for the four ships!

(3 A high price was paid for the Carlton House.

(4) A prospective price was paid for the Brunton Works at Cochin.

(5) Heavy Brokages were drawn out by some of the old Directors, and heavier brokerages were paid on shares, whose holders have not yet paid allotment money!

(6) Large amounts have been spent on ships' repairs and upkeep, on top heavy establishments!

(7) The ships and the House have already depreciated in value.

(8) The old Directors are evidently responsible for the present state of the Company.

(9) I understand, Mr. Havelwalla has some positive proofs of irregularities committed so far. I trust he will bring these to light at an early date.

(10) By God's grace and with the cooperation of some thoughtful friends, I have so far been able to avert the heavy cost of official liquidation, the heavy loss on quick sale of Company's assets, and the grave risk of another call being made on the shareholders. For it is now a patent fact, that in respect of the India Culture Development Co.. (now under Compulsory Liquidation) shareholders are called upon to pay Rs. eighty-five per share of Rs. one hundred More I need not say at present. If shareholder have any suggestion, clues or proofs of any irregularities, they will kindly forward the same to the Directors of the Company or to the undersigned.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"FRENZIED FINANCE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The protest raised by a correspondent of the "Times of India" under the heading of "Frenzied Finance", is worthy of serious attention of all our public bodies. The Finance Committee of the India Office has indeed surpassed itself in this most extraordinary piece of finance. To offer 7 per cent. is bad enough, but to go and offer such conversion terms as they have done is simply scandulous. To offer conversion into 3 per cent. India stock at £200 practically means a perpetual loan at 6 per cent. Does the advisors of the Secretary of State think that interest rates are to remain high for all time?

If any proof is wanted of how India is being exploited for the sake of Lombard Street interests this is one. For the beggarly sum of £7½ million we have had to offer such a high rate and such conversion terms. It means that the Secretary of State considers India's credit not only lower than that of New Zealand, but lower than even that of cities like Birmingham and Liverpool. (Only recently Liverpool Corporation 12 months' bills were sold on a basis of just a little over 5½ per cent. If it was impossible to do better for a longer term loan at present the Secretary of State should have arranged this finance by India Bills until a long term loan could be floated on more reasonable terms. He most certainly should not have deliberately thrown up his chance of calling in this loan if money became cheaper in the next few years as it must. A decline in commodity prices is always followed by a decline in interest rates and deflation of commodity prices has already advanced very far and already there are very clear indications in America, Japan and elsewhere of interest rates following suit.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, April 23.

P.S.—My calling this sum beggarly will no doubt be considered extravagant by some of your readers, but I would ask them to remember that it is by a party whose current cash balance is frequently over this sum and whose assets run into hundreds of millions. If the Secretary of State's bankers who benefit by his operations cannot arrange more favourable finance for him, it is time he changed his bankers.

POLICY OF "THE CHRONICLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If Mr. Jamnadas has not lost all sense of proportion or fairplay, after his easy walk-over as M.L.A. will he be pleased to enlighten the public and shareholders, what he means by "neutral policy of the paper."

The current subjects for Editorial comment are:—

Cooperation vs. Non-Cooperation.
Reform vs. A Shadow.
New Era vs. Old Era.
Anti-Khilafat Dishonesty vs. Pro-Khilafat Honesty.
Subjugation of Mahomedan Races vs. Independence of Mahomedan Races.
Slavery vs. Liberty.
Brute Force vs. Soul Force.
Injustice vs. Justice.
Untruth vs. Truth.
Mis-rule vs. God-rule.

There can be more additions to these. I assure you, Sir, the public is one with you in your honourable attempt to enlighten the public impartially on various subjects of the day.—Yours, etc.,

MANISHANKER.

Bombay, April 23.

"MODERATES HOLD THE BALANCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request the favour of the hospitality of your columns to the following lines:—

In a letter appearing in your yesterday's issue under the heading "Moderates Hold the Balance", Mr. Bodas has accused the Nationalists of "lamentable lack of foresight and culpable negligence." These are surely serious statements and I read and re-read the letter with a view to discover the bases of these unwarranted allegations from one who declares himself to be also a Nationalist. The result of the study is both gratifying and amusing. One finds that the charges he has formulated are no where substantiated in his writing which betrays a lack of congruity and argument. When he writes "Thus in the struggle for . . . freedom by constitutional methods the elected representatives *must* accept office" (italics are mine), he obviously pats the Moderates for their occupation of offices which the Nationalists "unlike shrewd and foresighted politicians" left unchallenged. But a few lines later he contradicts himself when he asserts "Lalaji and Gandhiji . . . never made any serious attempts personally to dissuade the Moderates from taking the *fatal step*" (again the italics are mine) If, according to Mr. Bodas, the "theory" of boycotting the Councils was "not sound", how comes the prudent Moderate action to be vitiated into a fatal step? Mr. Bodas has also acknowledged the complete futility and disappointment of the Moderates' entry into the Reformed Councils and adds fears into entreaties in imploring the Moderates "to come forward with a little self-sacrifice at the opportune moment. . . ." To say that in conquering the temptation of going into the sham Councils the Nationalists have shown self-sacrifice, and to charge them, in the same breath, with a "lack of commonsense and foresight", is hardly consistent. If the Nationalists were senseless and imprudently stupid enough not to seat themselves on the vantage-ground of the new Councils, why does the writer now request the honourable occupants of those seats to come down from the Olympic heights and join their mortal brothers? Will this not be equally imprudent and unwise?

The second charge of "culpable negligence" seems to reside in the supposition that the leaders of the Nationalist party failed to exert their timely influence to dissuade the Moderates from going into the Councils. I cannot say what ground there is for such a supposition, but accepting its validity for the sake of argument one can still plead in defence that, in the history of Indian National Congress and the national movement in general, the Moderates' total callousness to all such personal influences, and their covert creed of opportunism as displayed in their recent greed of fat salaries, are too patent to have required any such attempts at rectifying their notions of right and wrong. It would have been merely beating a carcass!

Lastly, when Mr. Bodas writes, "At one common stroke of pen they can join the forces for . . . freedom. I mean to refer to their power of resignation." Even *Zeno the Stoic would have laughed*! Potentially, every man can dispense with his life on the altar of Duty, Love and God. How many do so? Man is judged not by what he can, but what he wills and does.

I do not mistake the truly national spirit of the writer, but I have tried to guard the reader against the confusion of his thoughts. Yours, etc.,

P. A. TULPULE.

April 20.

SALSETTE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—People have been critising the dubious ways of the Notified Area Committee, Salsette, from time to time, but it is a pity that no concerted action has still been taken by them hitherto, in order to combat this veritable nuisance that it is. The latest action of the Notified Area Committee has come as a surprise to all of us which beats all the past records of its wondrous achievements. Of late we have received notices as regards the land and building revenue assessment, signed by the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, wherein the land tax is assessed at a figure which is more than four times what it used to be so long. It passes all imagination to think how they have come to such a fine calculation at a time of general business depression and financial crisis as the present. One may naturally wonder what this precious Committee has been doing all these years to be entitled even to the house tax that has been extant, because they have been doing practically nothing for the people to merit even that much consideration. All the public roads are out of repairs, the streets are merged in total darkness, the halalkhore service is most miserable and as a matter of fact no facility is provided for us in any respect whatsoever. It is needless to dwell further on the illegal methods of its officials which have so often been exposed and commented upon without the slightest effect.—Yours, etc.

A. RATEPAYER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be pleased to ventilate the following grievance of the inhabitants of Malad as it is a question of general public interest.

Sir, everybody knows that the N. A. Committee, Salsette, has been annoying the people to its hearts content all these year whereas its easy going officials are drawing fat salaries and making heaps of money at the cost of the public. Sir, we have been tired of this committee. There is not a single incident which we can recall in its favour from the very day of its inception. Its career consists of a long record of prosecutions, and a compounding of such prosecutions afor coming to an understanding with the persons persecuted by it. This Committee has not laid out or metalled a single road, at least in Malad, nor has it repaired one. Its officials are past masters in the art of bullying the public, and they know very well to incite neighbours to take action one against the other and then to dole out justice like the monkey mediator of the famous parable who pacified two cats by taking possession of the loaf himself. Sir, I cannot understand why the Bombay Government has turned a deaf ear to the appeal of the public in this behalf. A petition was addressed to the Government of Bombay by the inhabitants of Malad sometime ago wherein some of the grievances of the inhabitants of Malad were set forth, but upto now no action has been taken. On the contrary the Committee is allowed a greater latitude to fleece the public. In the year 1917-18, the N. A. C. had revised its scale of assessment of land and building revenue by more than doubling the assessment which was prevalent then. Now comes a further revision by which they have quadrupled the resources of the Committee by a single stroke of the pen by a simple process of increasing the tax to more than four times as much. Sir the N. A. C. was founded in 1910, and I was called upon to pay a tax of Rs. 32-13-0 in all, on my property. This was increased to Rs. 50 in 1917-18. Now I have received a notice whereby it is, proposed to increase this tax to Rs. 199-8-0! What a generous calculation! What kind of loot is this? The assessment is considered to be on the rent which accrues to the owner, and the owner is forbidden to increase the rent by the Rent Act, but rent has increased to more than four times in these two years in the imagination of the officials of the N. A. C.! That is because the salaries of these officials have got to be increased some how or other and there is no other method to increase the resources of the Committee except this simple method! This is the psychology of the mind of these people who are entrusted with the administration of such a large number of His Majesty's subjects. Is this the way to develop the suburban area of Bombay? The public will please take note of this.—Yours, etc.

ONE AGGRIEVED

"THE MATUNGA TRAGEDY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. M. G. Gupte's letter in your issue of the 20th instant, I may state here that I have neither the leisure nor the capacity required of a man for taking an active part in the movement. one of my friends informed me that the local Branch of the C. K. P. Samaj is going to move the question in their meeting of the 24th idem. That would be a proper body to take up the subject as many capable and willing workers are likely to be found therein to devote their time and energy for the purpose.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. VAIDYA.

Thana Dairy Stabhs,
April. 21.

MOON MILLS LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to extend the hospitality of your columns to me in reply to the correspondent "A Shareholder" in your issue of the 22nd inst.

"A Shareholder" is evidently one of the get-rich-quick gang of our stock exchange and the manner in which he is trying to expose the wisdom of the Directors of the Moon Mills Ltd. clearly indicates that the poor man has been duped into speculation of the Moon Mill shares by some unscrupulous broker.

Myself as an original shareholder of the Moon Mills Co., Ltd. know the vicissitudes through which this mill has passed since it was started and I appreciate the fact that in spite of all the Mill is now standing as the original and public company. There was a time when the company had to absorb a part of its capital which stood originally at Rs. 5 lakhs and the mill agent in spite of all difficulties kept the mills going as a public company always showing great concern in the interest of his shareholders.

The last dividend declared works out to about 40 per cent. on the original value of the shares and that coupled with the fact that hence-forward all being well there are provisions made for a regular dividend to be given, makes the investment for the original shareholders quite good, taking into consideration that our Government gives only 6% per cent.

I don't see any consistency in the statement made by "A Shareholder" that the agents hold an overwhelming majority of shares and to him it is all the same whether he gets the money in shape of dividend or accumulations, to him it is an investment." What I would like to ask your correspondent is, would it not be better investment for the agents to take all the money he could thus keeping the mills bare of funds and then advance loans to the mills and appropriate all the interests himself instead of keeping the money in the mills and share benefits in common with the other shareholders? If the agents adopted such tactics it would perhaps suit the "a Shareholder" better, but from what I know of the agents it has been his policy to take no heed of speculators at any time but to put the concern on sound basis first.

The Moon Mills is practically small for a pure spinning mill and I know there are schemes for its development which will absorb all the reserve funds that has stunned 'A Shareholder" at the moment. It will certainly improve the earning capacity of the mills and will still be in the same strong position financially and thus amply reward the original shareholders who have so bravely and faithfully stick to the helm through all these years.

The suggestion made by "A Shareholder" re. the fixing of dividends may all be very good in the interests of the patrons of the stock exchange but I don't think any such arrangements would seriously attract respectable and "bona-fide" capitalists.

I have taken this opportunity to reply not only as an original shareholder in due appreciation of the agents but as one who absolutely detest the various tactics of our stock exchange and with every confidence that this will serve as a guidance to the investors of the Stock Exchange.—Yours, etc.

"AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER."

Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

THE ASIATIC SPIRIT.

The first part of Mr. Buch's work is devoted to a contrast of the cultures of the East and West, in which he shows that though the Western culture has a wider scope the Eastern culture, within chosen limits, has a higher—or perhaps we should prefer to say a deeper excellence. In his comparison of Eastern and Western literature—in his case, the comparison is really that of modern English with Ancient Hindu literature—he succeeds in bringing out this difference very clearly. The one is encyclopoadic and phenomenal concerned with external and material aspects of things, spreading into every field with an inclination to regard all phenomena as of equal significance. The other is intensive with the disposition to regard phenomena as merely emblematic of some abstract truth. The one is like a shallow inundation, the other like a well of unknown depth. We follow Mr. Buch's dissertations so far with complete agreement; indeed we should continue to do so to the end, if his defence or apologia were really of the East against the West, of Asia against Europe. But we have noticed a tendency in Hindu apologists to regard the Hindu culture, Hindu literature and especially theology as the culture, literature and theology of the East *par excellence*, ignoring the importance of Semitic, Iranian, Monyol and Chinese contributions to the world's thought; and we notice the same tendency in the work before us. The attitude of Mr. Buch is characteristic of a school of thought among Hindus, which considers their nation and its culture as unique, and appears to regard that nation as alone in Asia. We mention this because it is an illusion and a weakness as well from the political as from the scientific point of view. It has made the Hindu who received a European education much more liable than the Muslim, Buddhist or Confucian to be Europeanised, because he lacked the sense of Asiatic solidarity. He is now beginning to acquire that sense and with it proper pride and courage to resist and criticise the European inroad of ideas or axioms abhorrent to the mind not, as he would say, of India only but of Asia. Despite a theme with the main lines of which almost every Asiatic is in practical agreement and almost every European in practical disagreement, Mr. Buch ignores the other Asiatics,—even Indians,—till it would even seem that in this author's estimation the English were much nearer to Hindus than they are. The same objection in another form applies, in our opinion, to the chapter on Idolatry, since the latter is the crudest form of definition of the Deity; and attempts to define the *indefinable* have always been a cause of strife and separation rather than communion, among human [illegible]. There is so much in Hinduism in [illegible] and ancient form with which [illegible] thinking man of a religious mind agrees that we are sorry to have any stress laid on points of difference. Mr. Buch has written: "Thought wants unity, conduct wants unity, facts want unity. The Advaita gives that unity which can completely satisfy us. Ultimate unity is its one great word. In terms of time, we may say that it is both behind us as well as ahead of us, that we begin with it as well as end with it. But it is essentially timeless; time is in it; space is in it; causality is in it; but it is above time, space and causality. The greatest demand of the religious consciousness of man is this ultimate Unity. The hypothesis of God is invented to meet this demand, the hypothesis of the absolute is invented to meet this demand, or rather, we have got a progressive revelation of God in the evolution of this highest consciousness. The religious spirit of man cannot be satisfied with a finite God; it is a misinterpretation, a perverted reading of our innermost aspirations to think that man demands finite God. A finite God is a contradiction in terms; infinity is His essence. Even man is a finite—infinite being; how can God be finite? It is gross idolatry, a pure anthropomorphism, a mere opportunism in philosophy to erect the wants of a plain man into the supreme criterion and absolute standard in metaphysics. An analysis of the religious consciousness of man clearly shows that an infinite, omnipotent, allwise, all-good God is the most indispensable groundwork of all these great religions of the world. The unity and infinity of God are the most essential features of the God-consciousness in man. Anything short of that would fail to give consolation to our religious nature." With words like those all Asia will agree. It is obvious, from the author's own admission, that there is a unanimity of great religions of the world upon the one essential. The way of union therefore lies in emphasising this essential as religion and gradually relegating unessentials to the province of the poet or the folklorist.

AHILYABAI HOLKAR.

"Devi Ahilyabai Holkar," by M. W. Burway B.A., Indore.

Mr. Burway is publishing a series of biographies of the makers of Indian history during the period of Maratha activity.

"The Spirit of Ancient Hindu Culture" by Maganlal A. Buch M. A. Baroda Rs. 3.4-0.

Ahilyabai is a well known heroine. Europeans have showered encomiums upon her in prose and in verse. Indian authors have written about her in Sanskrit as well as Marathi, and latterly in most other vernaculars. She was born in 1725, was the daughter of a Patel of Chonde in Aurangabad district. When she was eight years old, she was married to Malhar Rao Holkar's son Khande Rao. By him she had a son and a daughter. In 1754 he was killed by a cannon ball in a siege. Ahilyabai would have immolated herself as Sati, but her father-in-law would not allow it. He had much confidence in her judgment and ability and left her in charge of important State departments, including the ammunition department, during his absence on war campaigns. Malhar Rao died in 1766 and was succeeded by his grandson, who died within a year. The minister advised Ahilyabai to adopt a son, but she declined to do so. The minister and the Peishwa's uncle threatened to invade her territory if she assumed the reins of Government, and she gave the spirited reply that if all men deserted her, she would raise an army of women and fight them. The Peishwa, however, supported her and so did the Sindia. She placed the army under Tukoji Holkar and carried on the Government with the help of her private secretary, Govindpant Ganu, a Brahman of excellent character. Pious, abstemius, hardworking watchful and benevolent, she was almost worshipped by her subjects and highly respected by other rulers. She discouraged the use of forced labour, and tried to establish settlements for criminal tribes. She not only endowed temples and fed Brahmans, but ordered that orphans should be provided with milk and pilgrims with shoes and clothes in addition to food. She was unwearied in studying the needs of the poor and supplying them. During her reign of nearly thirty years, she is said to have spent sixteen crores of rupees in charity. Modern political economists have charged her with wastefulness, but she lived in a different age. In her later years she was not quite happy. Her grandson died in 1790 and his two wives insisted upon destroying themselves as Satis. In the following year her son-in-law died and her daughter would not survive the bereavement. For some time Tukoji's private secretary caused bad blood between him and the ruler, and the military officers of the Holkar and the Sindia, without the knowledge of their masters, quarrelled among themselves, and Ahilyabai's forces were defeated in open battle by General De Boigne. When the Rajputs rose in revolt against the Sindia, Ahilyabai joined him, and so also she joined the Maratha confederates in other wars. But she could see signs of the impending dissolution of the Maratha power.

Mr. Burway has told the main story in English. The footnotes and the appendices occupy about as much space, if not more, and in these a larger number of quotations are in the vernacular, so that the reader who does not know Marathi loses much of the benefit of the pains which the author has bestowed upon the book. Perhaps it is intended to be read primarily in Maharashtra. The series will undoubtedly be patronised by patriotic sons of Maharashtra, as it deserves to be by a wider public.

"SOCIAL SERVICE QUARTERLY."

In the April number of the "Social Service Quarterly," there are some interesting and even suggestive articles. Doctor Mac Nicol leads with one on 'The Liquor Traffic and the New Councils.' The aim of the country he writes, must be total prohibition. There are, however, two methods of reaching this goal. The first is "Local Option," and the second is that which would proceed on the Council's own authority to extinguish the traffic by definite stages. The first one is, of course, more democratic, and therefore preferable. In the course of the article, the writer advocates temperance teaching in Indian schools. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla discusses the Beggar Problem in this Presidency with a number of facts which have an interest of their own. Doctor Miss Hunt describes a social organization which is formed at Cincinnati in the United States, the object of which is to increase the health of the community and do away with poverty, disease and preventible death. Mr. F. K. Dadachanji's article on "Charity" is passionate, patriotic but sometimes unreasonable. He tries to make out that all the misery from which Indians are suffering today, is the result of their indiscriminate Charity! He is partially right in what he says, but does he not go too far when he wants a man to be charitable and calculating at the same time? Certain virtues, he might note, cannot be harmoniously mated in this life. In old times, the Parsis could justly boast that there were no paupers or prostitutes in their community. But now, on account of indiscriminate charity, the most objectionable types of beggars, women, etc., are being produced in that community. An account of the recent Baroda Health Exhibition is given by Mr. Govindbhai Desai, which is followed by reviews of books and the usual able editorial notes.

TRANS ATLANTIC HUMOUR.

Frenzied Fiction by Stephen Leacock, John Lane Company, London and New York.

Mr. Leacock is becoming extremely popular both in England and America. He is a Canadian by birth but his humour is of a nature which a British can appreciate and enjoy. It is less obvious and droll than Mark Twain's and less intellectual and subtle than Bernard Shaw's. There is a point in most of the stories contained in this volume. The humour of the author is, of course, not fundamental, and therefore applicable to human society as a whole—like the stories in Hitopadesa! It is applicable to Western and particularly to Anglo-Saxon Societies only. The New Education and the strenuous age are most enjoyable, because they most cleverly point out the absurdity of going in for too many changes, of relying too much on statistics, etc. Ideal interviews with a novelist, a prince and others are fine examples of caricature.

It is a book worth reading whenever, one is feeling jaded after a day's hard work.

V. B. M.

A WILD FANTASY.

"Thuvia, Maid of Mars", by Edgar Rice Burronght's Methuen & Co.

Thuvia, like the three other Martian stories and the seven Tarsan stories of Mr. Burronghs is a wild and improbable fantasy about wars, murders, aeroplanes, seamonsters, thoats, banths, maidens of supernatural loveliness and valiant youth in all colours, green, copper, black and white. The scene is such a kaleidoscope of unknown men and monsters, that it is difficult to take an interest in anyone of them before the reader's attention switched off to the next. To compare it with the tales of Verne is to do this kind of extravaganza too much honour. Mr. Burroughs has not discovered that the impossible is much more exciting when some restraint is shown in its use. A man seven foot tall is really much more exciting than a man seventeen foot tall. A flying-machine that just misses the top of your house is more disturbing than one which shots from planet to planet. Mr. Burroughs has never learned the most famous of Greek "dicke's" Mr. Burrongh has a knack for inventing resounding names, such as Thuvan Dihn, Teddak of Ptarth, Carthoris the Aeliumite, but when it comes to strings of unknown vegetables, animals and minerals one's interest wanes. The evil of the love story may be judged from the fact the heroine is suffused with love flushes everytime her "impending nuptials" are mentioned, and either a green man or a copper man runs away with her once in every dozen pages. Is it, possible that anyone reads this kind of thing? It is endurable on the cinema, by people who have a strong digestion for cinemas, but in the comfort of an armchair a railway guide would be more entertaining. It is its entire want of relation to anything real that makes it so boring. The fact that such books are printed is some measure of the degradation of public taste brought about by cinema melodrama.

H. G.

"ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

(BY JOGINI CHATTERJI.)

Bridge is an entrancing but, at the same time, a most curious game. In most games the standard of excellence is very clearly defined and giants stand out head and shoulders above their fellows. But who are the Bridge giants? Each club has probably what is jocularly called "The First Eleven" but each member of the eleven thinks the other ten unworthy of their places.

Books and books have been written on the subject of Bridge and each one seems to be at variance with the other. In some minor particulars they coincide but in the essentials they often differ absolutely. A question which is constantly cropping up in the play of Bridge is the advisability or inadvisability of preemptive bids. Florence Irwin in her famous "Complete Auction Player" absolutely condemns them tersely remarking:—"When you bid, don't bray." Dr. Gillies on the other hand describes himself as "a firm believer in the preemptive call."

In the midst of all this cocksuredness and controversy it is rather refreshing to pick up Jogini Chatterji's "Royal Auction Bridge" and read dispassionately the ways and wherefores of all the vexed questions which continually arise. His is a most painstaking and praiseworthy effort and we are certain, notwithstanding the difficulties and perplexities of the game, that the man who reads and digests "Royal Auction Bridge" and puts its principles into practice is worthy of his "First Eleven" cup every time.

Mr. Chatterji's exposition of the subject is intensely lucid logical and patient. He emphasises the difficulties of the game but he holds out a message of hope to many perpiding beginners and in his words of wisdom he lays especial emphasis, we are glad to notice, on "partnership". "A partner at Auction Bridge, as in actual life", says Mr. Chatterji, rather sadly, "can make or mar one's game as in very few other games of chance." And so he counsels team-play and the sinking of one individuality when it is clearly for the good of the side.

That is the essence of Bridge. Always remember your partner and, when you are just going to make that final despairing call despite his clouded brow and the doubling glint in your opponents' eyes, give a saving thought to your partner's wife and children waiting for his return and restrain. The keynotes of Bridge are Concentration, Memory, Restraint and Unselfishness.

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"MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI." ON THE BRAIN.

"NEW INDIA'S" INVECTIVE.

Thus "New India" in a recent issue:—

"One of the worst disservices done by Mr. Gandhi to India is the demoralisation of Indian youth, by encouraging in them irreverence and discourtesy, as he has done by his campaign against schools, parents and teachers. The Indian boy used to be a gentleman and by his home training was very courteous in his manners. Now he behaves like a western street-boy, has no reverence for age, authority or knowledge, no gratitude for services done to him or to his country, and takes a pleasure in silly insult, presumably thinking that his elders will be troubled by it. When Lady Willingdon attended a lecture at Gokhale Hall, an impudent small boy, whose treble voice showed his youth, yelled at her, "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai." So the lads outside Gokhale Hall last night called out jeelingly the same silly words as Mrs. Besant and Mr. G. S. Arundale passed.

May we recall in this connection another story. When Lord Carmichael was Governor of Madras, he visited one of the schools. When accompanied by the Headmaster, he was not an Indian, his lordship entered a class room, the boys greeted him with shouts of "Bande Matram." The Headmaster looked very angry and the assistant master taking the hint from his chief began jotting down the names of boys whom he regarded as "ring-leaders" as soon as the Governor's back was turned. A few minutes later Lord Carmichael reentered the class-rom accompanied by the Headmaster and silently walking to the black-board wrote on it with his own hands the words "Bande Matram," and addressing the boys said that he was very glad they had greeted him in that way. He further added that it would be his endeavour to so govern the presidency that his presence might evoke within them their noblest aspirations. Needless to say the Headmaster abandoned all thoughts of punishing the boys. That was some years ago. To-day "New India" smells on hint but irreverence in the souts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai". And when Mrs. Besant was arrested and kept under restraint in 1917, there were popular demonstrations in her favour accompanied with vociferous shouts of a similar nature. Evidently they did not displeased her *then*!—"The Tribune."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLICE).

Major E. D. D. Smith, 1st Battalion 27th Punjabis, is appointed Commandant Eastern Frontier Rifles. Major H. G. Bhesney (4th Prince Albert Victors Rajputs', Captain J. G. P. Drummond (19th Punjabis', Major R. M. Jacobs (130th King George's Own Baluchis Jacobs Rifles, Captain H. R. Robinson (90th Punjabis), and Captain T. S. Jervis (96th Berar Infantry) all are appointed Assistant Commandants in Burma Military Police

MEDICAL.

Lieut.-Col. R. G. Turner, Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, vice Col. Close granted leave. Lieut.-Col. W. Young, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow Medical College, is appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. L. Corbett, Deputy Secretary on return from privilege leave is transferred to Central Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. P. Sholto Doughlas is appointed Probationary Chaplain on Bengal-Lucknow Ecclesiastical Establishment.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. H. E. Mooney, A. H. H. Ross and W. G. F. Dewar are appointed Conservators of Forests in Bihar and Orissa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Gupta has been posted as Auditor of Government of India Sanctions. Lieut.-Col. Payne, Military Deputy Accountant-General, Southern Command, is granted eight months' leave. Mr. J. Patch officiates as Accountant-General, Central Provinces vice Mr. A. C. Badenoch on leave. Lieut.-Col. R. E. Carr Hall of Military Accountants Department officiates as Military Accountant-General. Mr. H. Dinning I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in Finance Department.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. V. Wylie, I.C.S., is placed on special duty as Assistant Commissioner in Peshawar District. Major E. J. D. Colvin is appointed Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. J. H. Turbett of Kurti Tea Estate acts on Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. W. L. Travers resigned. Mr. R. N. Gilchirst I.E.S. (Bengal) is placed on special duty in Industries Department. Lieut. P. W. Betterwill, Assistant Controller (textiles) Delhi, reverts to Military Duty.

Thomas Murey & Co., will publish this week, an interesting brochure discussing the Near East question under the title of "Europe in Asia Minor" by a political thinker of reputation who conceals his identity under the pseudonym of "A Good European." This will constitute the first historical commentary on the Near East Conference of London.

Messrs. John Long are arranging to bring out entirely new long novels by Nat Gould at the outset at the price of 2s. net bound. This is a departure unique in the annals of publishing and is especially notable when one considers the immense popularity of the author. Messrs. John Long, announce that during the Spring and Summer they will issue no less than seven such novels. The first, entitled "In the Paddock" will be published mid-April. The volumes will each consist of 256 pages and be bound and wrapped in pictorial jackets, the designs for which have been specially drawn by leading artist.

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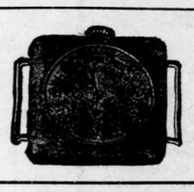

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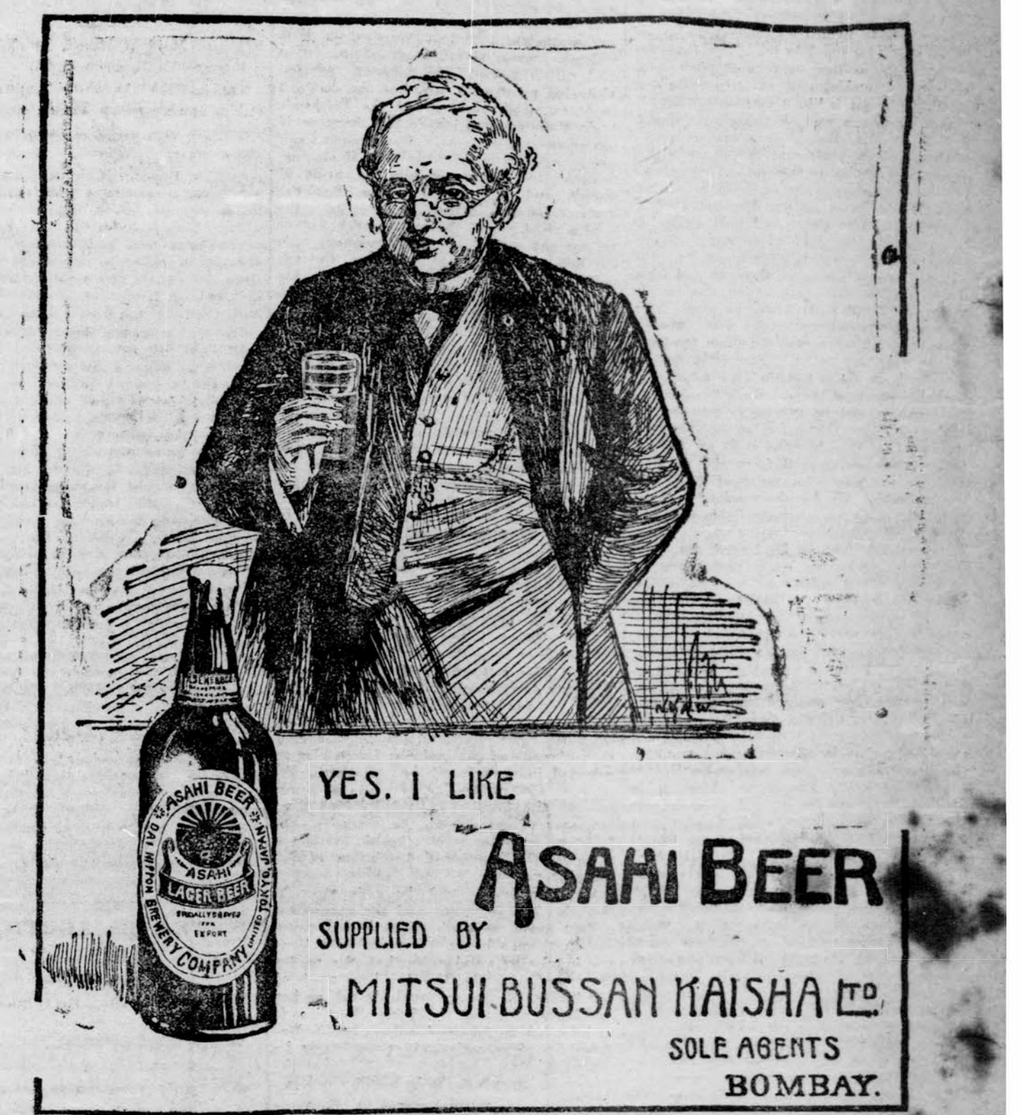

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